

AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE LATE EXPEDITION
AGAINST THE
ISTHMUS OF DARIEN,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

Sir Gregor M'Gregor,

TOGETHER WITH

The Events subsequent to the Recapture of Portobello, till the
Release of the Prisoners from Panama;

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE

Patriot Cause,

AND ON

THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF SOUTH AMERICA;

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of New Grenada, and Chief Medical Officer of the
Hospital at Panama.*

“ Quorum magna pars fui.”

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND
BROWN, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1821.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN HENRY MAWSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I. FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY C. KERWOOD

PRINTED BY C. KERWOOD, JOHN STREET, EDGWARE ROAD.

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD COCHRANE,

VICE ADMIRAL OF CHILI, &c.

AND

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SENOR DON JOSE DE SAN MARTIN,

CAPTAIN GENERAL, & GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE

ARMY OF LIBERTY OF PERU, &c.

This Work is Dedicated,

WITH THE MOST DEVOTED RESPECT,

BY

THE AUTHOR.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

The object of this engraving is to point out a medium of traffic across the Isthmus of Darien hitherto unknown and unexplored. The map is a copy from one made by Capt. Illingsworth of the *Rose*, under the command of Lord Cochrane, who traversed the Isthmus with the view of ascertaining whether a means of communication might not be established between the two seas.

The reader is directed to the River Atrata, which debouches in the Gulf of Darien. By tracing the river as far as the town of Zitara, he will perceive the Naipa joining its waters to those of the Atrata, the branches of which extend to the chain of the Andes, some of which are navigable to nearly their base. On the Western side, and at the foot of this range of mountains the river Tupica takes its rise. This is also a navigable river, and, as may be seen by reference to the map, it runs nearly a direct course to empty itself into the Great South Sea.

The distance separating the Naipa and Tupica is very small, and thus affords almost a direct line of intercourse between the eastern and western hemispheres of the world. The advantages which would accrue to commerce from such a ready transit of merchandise to the shores and islands of the great South Sea are perhaps incalculable. The necessity of going round Cape Horn would be done away with ; it would open a new passage of communication to the Indian ocean, and it would develop a range and extent of market, never yet attempted by the adventurous enterprise of the boldest mercantile speculations.

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ACCOUNT, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Particulars of the Expedition from the time of its sailing from England to its arrival at the rendezvous off L'Isle de la Vache, near Aux Cayes, St. Domingo.

LIBERTY hath become such an innate principle in the breasts of Englishmen, that whenever an opportunity has occurred to evince this feeling, they have invariably shewn a warmth and devotedness in its cause: it is therefore not to be wondered at that the infant struggles it was making to develope itself in the vast continent of South America, should call forth its congenial spirit in England. The expedition, of which we are about to give an account, is an illustration of this fact, whether we consider the bold-

ness of the idea which projected it, or the favourable reception it met with generally throughout the country ; and, had not the outfit been thwarted at its very commencement by misrepresentation, the unfortunate results which followed never would have taken place, but are certainly to be attributed to any other cause rather than to a want of liberality on the part of the merchants of London.

During the summer of 1818, Sir Gregor M'Gregor was encouraged, in consequence of a correspondence he had with several patriotic individuals, natives of South America, and others friendly to the cause, to undertake an Expedition in the patriot service. Sir Gregor was enabled, by the liberal support he met with from some of the merchants in London, to carry this enterprise into effect : assistance also was promised by merchants in Glasgow, and some of the ports in Ireland ; whilst the disbanding of the British army, which was taking place at the time, presented a favourable opportunity of engaging officers and men in the expedition.

The friends and agents of the patriot general, Bolivar, were at this time availing themselves of the like favorable crisis ; and both parties

began with great activity, and in a very open manner, to recruit and organize a force for this purpose. The agents of the general having the command of greater capital were considerably more successful than those of Sir Gregor : some reflections also on the character and objects of the latter appeared in the public prints at this time, which caused many of his friends to withdraw their support from him. This opposition induced Sir Gregor to leave England about the beginning of November 1818. He sailed for New York in the Brig, *Hero*, of 22 guns, commanded by Capt. Hudson, having appointed Aux Cayes, in the island of St. Domingo, as a rendezvous for the expedition : he left Colonel Maceroni, who was formerly on the staff of Murat, ex-King of Naples, in London to direct the exertions of his friends in fitting out the ships, and engaging officers and men in the service. The Count de Lima, Col. Rafter, Major Bezant, and Major Baldwin, were the principal officers who assisted Col. Maceroni in this duty. The officers on the staff who sailed with General Sir Gregor M'Gregor, were Col. O'Hara, Captains Dawson, Coakley, and Leigh ; Pay-master General Binstead, Commissary Ge-

neral Walker, Mr. Bennet, draughtsman, and Mr. Phythian of the Medical department, not on the staff, also sailed in the Hero.

The circumstance of General M'Gregor having left England before the expedition was organized, injured the service very much. Many of the merchants lost confidence in the cause and a number of British half pay officers, who had before determined to join us, now gave up the idea ; even the men were recruited with the greatest difficulty, insomuch that the agents were only enabled to fit out three ships of eleven that were engaged to sail from the port of London. These were the Onyx, Petersburg, and Monarch ; the latter an old Indiaman of about 600 tons, which were said to form a part of the first division of the Expedition, exclusively of the Ships and Troops expected from and under Colonel Aird, and an intended embarkation from the Port of Glasgow. It was also reported that we were to be joined at Aux Cayes by a party of St. Domingo troops, and a division from the United States ; troops were likewise expected from the dislocated Regiments in Jamaica, and Commodore Aurey was said to be at the Island of Providence, ready to

form a junction with his squadron, and about 800 men. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that no part of this force ever joined us. The hopes of officers and men were at this time very sanguine.—Disappointment, hardships and suffering were yet unknown.—Disease and death were at a distance—all were in the highest spirits and active in the furtherance of the objects of the Service. The ship *Onyx*, Capt. Walker, put to sea from Gravesend on the 4th. of December 1818. The *Petersburgh*, Capt. Campleman sailed about the 15th, and the *Monarch*, Capt. Heath sailed on the 29th. of the same month.*

* The force embarked on board these ships consisted of nearly 400 men. The following is a list of the Officers on board each Ship, appointed to the Regiments of Hussars, Lancers, Light Infantry, Hibernian Regiment, and Artillery, viz.

PETERSBURGH,

Col. Rafter, Capt. Ross, Capt. Acton, Lieut. Craig, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Scargel, Surgeon M'Donald, Assistant, Kiernan.

ONYX.

Major Baldwin, Capt. Farnham, Capt. Mayers, Capt. O'Shaughnessy, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Cambuscade, Lieut. Mac Bean, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Ensigns Baldwin and Dudley; Commissary Department, Ryan, Jun. Surgeon, Ryan.

MONARCH.

Major Bezant, Captains Guddeson, Bombatch, Zencitch, Black, O'Callogan; Lieutenants Frost, Finny, Nasson, Howard, Mehara, Plombat; Second Lieutenants, Haddock, Hon. Charles Semple, Macdonald, O'Haggan, Booth, Coats, Oakley; Cornets Howell, Scullard; Surgeon, Weatherhead; Assistant, Hazlett.

Of these forty-eight Officers, twenty-five only had been in regular and Militia Regiments.

The Monarch weighed anchor, as has been observed, on the 29th of December, 1818, and brought to off Deal the same evening, during the night several men joined the ship; early next morning the ship got under weigh with a fair wind which carried us clear of the Channel. From the 5th to the 9th of January we experienced severe gales of wind from the S. W. in the Bay of Biscay, during this time the greatest confusion prevailed on board of the ship. A quarrel ensued amongst the foreign officers which led to a duel between Captains Bombatch and who Zenetitch, fought on the fore-castle of the Monarch early on the morning of the 19th, in which the latter received a ball in the chin at the Symphysis, which fractured the jaw ; on our arrival at Aux Cayes, Capt. Zenetitch with two other foreign officers, not mentioned in the list were dismissed the service.

We made the island of Madeira on the 24th. Teneriffe, the 25th. and Palma on the 27th.— On the 3d of February, Lieut. Plombat of the Lancers, a French officer, was lost overboard whilst imprudently bathing, suspended by the arm to a rope, the ship going at the time six knots an hour ; a boat was in search of him for

four hours without success. On the 8th we lay to for a brig in distress, found her to be the *Don Emanuel*, Spanish ship, prize to the *Invincible* patriot privateer, taken off Cadiz, loaded with wines, brandy and fruit, sent for the Island of Margaritta. There had been a mutiny on board, the prize-master and one man were thrown overboard, two men were seriously wounded, and only one and a boy left fit for duty: she had little sail standing, and that in shreds, with scarcely any provisions left on board, having encountered near the bay the same gales of wind we met with. Being supplied by the *Monarch*, an officer and three men were put on board her by Capt. Heath, with instructions to conduct her to *Aux Cayes*, the rendezvous of the expedition. She left us on the 9th. Major Bezant who commanded the troops on board, had some difference with Capt. Heath respecting this vessel, the matter was to be referred to General M'Gregor; she was privately directed it was thought, to Port-au-Prince as we never saw nor heard any thing of her afterwards.

We made the island of Antigua about 12 o'Clock p. m. on the 15th Feb. passed close to Nevis, and lay to off Basse-terre, St. Kitts, on

the morning of the 16th : sent a boat on shore with letters.

On the 21st Feb. we arrived at our rendezvous, L'Isle de la Vache, off Aux Cayes, St. Domingo ; as we approached the harbour we were all particularly anxious to discover the ships of the expedition which had preceded us ; we beheld the wooded openings and wild avenues of La Vache, with an eye of peculiar interest. The masts of the Onyx were seen over the land which intervened ; an involuntary shout denoted our satisfaction. We shortly afterwards observed the Petersburg ; the Hero brig of war lay at Aux Cayes, the general and staff officers being on shore. As we cast anchor, three cheers were given from the ships. Colonel Rafter, and several officers from both vessels visited the Monarch. The colonel accompanied Major Bezant to Aux Cayes in the evening.

The men admitted on board of the ships whilst they were in the river, were of a very mixed description ; nearly two-thirds of them being unacquainted with the use of a musket ; and although they showed, at different times, a disposition to irregularity, the entire of their behaviour was hitherto such, as to merit the thanks,

of the general to their commanding officers. Clothing had been issued to them at Gravesend ; and when the weather would permit, they were drilled daily at sea, along with the officers, whilst in the Monarch, the artillery were exercised at the guns of the ship. Divine service was performed, and regularly attended every Sunday, on board of each ship.

CHAPTER II.

A short Description of the Island of La Vache, and of the Town of Aux Cayes.—Proceedings of the Expedition from our Arrival in St. Domingo, to our Departure from the rendezvous at the island of St. Andrews, off the Coast of South America.—Description of St. Andrews.

L'ISLE de la Vache is situated to the right of the harbour of Aux Cayes : it was formerly the rendezvous of the bucaners and pirates of the South American and West Indian seas : it is covered with close thickets, lofty and beautiful trees, with several open spaces intervening, resembling, at a distance, gentlemen's parks in England. The shores next the harbour are rocky and beautifully romantic. Neat cottages and houses, range along the shore, surrounded by woods in perennial verdure, and bounded by the lofty mountains of St. Domingo, which form a semicircular zone, stretching along the coast to the varied ravines, hills and vallies below.

The town of Aux Cayes is situated rather towards the left at the bottom of the bay ; viewed from our anchorage off L'Isle de la Vache, it presented the appearance of a city built in

the midst of gardens ; nor were we disappointed when we reached the town. The streets are regular, the houses well built, and coated with white plaster. Two squares with rows of lofty cocoa-nut trees ornament the place ; in the centre of one of them is a pillar in memorial of the Revolution. Entire streets, now overgrown with grass, and several public buildings reduced to ruins, exhibit the dreadful ravages of that period, and convey to us some idea of the beauty of the town, while in possession of the French. The inhabitants are blacks, and people of colour, descendants of the French ; they have a most important opinion of themselves ; treated, however, with respect, they are very hospitable and friendly. The commandant, and other public officers, with most of the inhabitants of Aux Cayes, are possessed of considerable property, well-educated, and well-informed ; they made several advantageous proposals to our men who were artizans, to settle in the place ; and although every vigilance was used by our officers, about thirty of them ran from the ships.

During our stay, the men were frequently exercised to the use of small arms, on shore, at La Vache. They were inspected by the general,

who continued to express his satisfaction of their behaviour and state of discipline : some arms of a very inferior description, ammunition, provisions, &c. were sent on board for the use of the expedition. A Court-Martial was held on an officer, a foster brother of Sir Gregor's, for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct on shore ; he was dismissed the service.

The *Iphigenia*, English frigate, anchored at La Vache shortly after our arrival ; Colonel Rafter, Major Bezant, and Captain Heath, of the *Monarch*, visited the *Iphigenia*. I was afterwards informed, that when this ship arrived in Jamaica, the captain and officers spoke of our expedition in the most handsome manner.

We were joined at Aux Cayes by Senor Don Lopez, ex-governor of Carthagena, and member of the Provisional Government of New Grenada, the Padres Polasses and Lazerus, and two patriot officers, natives of South America, who escaped with Sir Gregor from Carthagena, at the time it was taken by Morillo ; Colonel Johnstone, Captain Nelson, and second Lieutenant Bonamie, from the Bahama Islands, with Captain Muller, a German officer, also joined us here : Mr. Parry, of the Commissary Department, was

dispatched in a schooner to a neighbouring port for a farther supply of arms, but did not afterwards join us; Mr. Macintosh was the agent of the expedition at Aux Cayes.

On the 9th March, the brig Hero, with the ex-governor, and staff officers on board, joined us off La Vache, the general and suite were expected hourly. At 12 o'clock, p. m. Sir Gregor was seen coming out from Aux Cayes in a schooner, with the signal for sailing flying at the mast head. The Hero, the Monarch, Onyx, and Petersburg, and a schooner laden with provisions, &c. immediately got under weigh. It was a fine moonlight night, the scene was grand, the cause enthusiastic—the land receding from our view, was gradually lost amidst the clouds of the night. Sir Gregor boarded us early on the following morning; sealed instructions were given to the captains of each ship; a present of wine, hollands, and porter, was made for the use of the officers, a double allowance of rum was given to the men; music and dancing commenced, and Sir Gregor, for the first time, heard the warlike sounds of his native mountains* from on board his own fleet.

About 12 o'clock, the 10th, the general's

* The Bag-Pipe.

schooner parted convoy to proceed to Jamaica, in order to expedite measures for the junction of a body of men expected from that island. Captain Hudson, of the *Hero*, now appointed to the rank of commodore, manœuvred the ships evidently with all the pride of affected seamanship ; but in his attempt to make the island of St. Andrews, where we were ordered to rendezvous, he contrived to miss it altogether. The *Monarch* parted convoy on the night of the 17th, and arrived there on the 18th, where our appearance created some alarm, being supposed a Spanish frigate ; we anchored on the 19th, the other ships did not join us till the 22d.

The island of St. Andrews is a coral formation, of small size, within a few hours sail of the island of Old Providence and the Corn Islands, and about forty-eight hours sail from the main land of South America. It is beautifully varied by hills and valleys covered with wood, sugar and cotton plantations, provision grounds, and excellent pastures for oxen ; the beef and pork here are very superior, fowls are in abundance, yams, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, pines, shad-docks, forbidden fruit and tamarinds, onions, shalots, &c. &c. enrich the provision grounds,

and grow round the picturesque houses and cottages of the inhabitants. St. Andrews, and the other islands, were formerly in possession of the Spaniards, who were dispossessed by the crews of patriot privateers about the commencement of the revolution in South America. They are now inhabited by English and negroes, most of the latter are slaves ; they carry on a considerable smuggling trade with the Main, ship cotton, &c. for Jámaica, supply Chagres and Portobello with ground provisions, and, I believe, annually dispose of a number of the children of their slaves at the ports on the South American coast.

The only anchorage for ships on the island of St. Andrews, is the cove, situated beneath Leva-hill ; the water here is so deep that the Monarch, a ship of 600 tons, anchored with a cable astern, within a few yards of the shore. On the opposite side of the island, however, schooners anchor amidst the coral-reefs. There is only one well or puddle near the cove, which renders it tedious and inconvenient for ships to water here. Mr. Boyer is the chief proprietor on the island, Mr. Leva seems to be the second, others are proprietors of smaller properties. Two

roads lead from the cove the length of both sides of the island, they are, however, somewhat difficult at landing to find out; indeed so snugly are all the houses on the island situated, that only one of them can be perceived from the sea; it appeared to us to be uninhabited. The island is extremely healthy, rich and beautiful, perpetually cooled by delightful sea breezes. St. Andrews, and the other islands, have been for a long time past the rendezvous of the patriot privateers for refitting, &c. some of their prizes had lately been at the cove; but whether ships and cargoes are disposed of here I could not learn.

On our arrival we were informed that Commodore Aurey with a squadron of nine ships and 300 men, were at the Island of Providence ready to join us so soon as his ships were victualled, the general was expected to call there with the troops from Jamaica, and to accompany Commodore Aurey to St. Andrews, to proceed on the objects of the expedition. The contract for the ship *Monarch* terminated on the 22d. March, the troops with those of the other ships were consequently new victualled from the shore. On the same day the *Monarch* had her name

changed to that of the *Libertad*, was new painted, &c. so as to give her the appearance of a man of war. On the 25th. Col. Rafter with the officers and men of the light infantry removed themselves from the *Petersburgh* on board of the *Libertad* ; the *Lancers* were removed from the latter ship to the *Onyx*. The artillery and regiment of *Hibernia* were changed to the *Petersburgh* ; I accompanied major *Bezant* in this removal to the *Petersburgh*. The stock of rum in the fleet was finished on the 28th ; supplies were daily expected with the general.

At this time the island of *St. Andrews* was reported by the inhabitants to be nearly exhausted of provisions by the fleet ; *Sir Gregor* had not yet arrived, nor any intelligence been received from him ; a council of war was therefore summoned on board of the *Hero*, the 29th of March, which was attended by the ex-governor of *Carthagena* and his suite, Col. *Rafter*, the commander of the forces ; Col. *Woodbine*, who joined us at *St. Andrews* ; Col. *Johnstone* appointed to the command of the regiment of *America Libre* : major *Bezant* of the artillery, and major *Baldwin* of the lancers ; Capt. *Dawson*, hussars, and three other officers of the general's

staff, with commodore Hudson of the Hero, captains Heath of the Monarch, Walker and Campleman of the Onyx and Petersburg; when it was determined that if the general did not arrive before Monday the 5th April, the expedition was to proceed to the point of attack on the Main, under the conduct of Col. Rafter. Col. Woodbine was dispatched in his sloop to Providence, to obtain intelligence of Sir Gregor and commodore Aury. Another council of war was summoned for Sunday the 4th April.

On the evening of Friday the 2d, a small sloop was discovered to windward of the island, about eight o'clock P. M. ; she neared the ships, sent her boat off with an officer, and shortly after came to an anchor. We heard the huzzas of the troops on board of the Onyx, and were immediately informed by a boat from that ship, that the general, with a supply of every necessary, would arrive the next day, when we should sail forthwith, or within six hours of his arrival.

The general arrived in a sloop from Providence about twelve o'clock on Saturday the 3d ; he had been obliged to remain in Jamaica incognito, and was not able to negotiate the affair of the troops expected from thence during his stay.

I was afterwards informed, that when his schooner passed H. M. fleet at Port Royal, the officers and men crowded the ship's sides, and gave him three cheers ; he had an interview with the admiral, Sir Home Popham, but met with so much opposition from the Spanish interest there, that he was not able to effect the immediate embarkation of any force from that island. Commodore Aury's ships, we understood, were undergoing some repair ; a number of his men had left him ; he was to join us, however, on the Spanish Main. I may here remark that this expedition encountered obstacles, difficulties, and disappointments on all sides ; and it now appeared evident to all who gave the subject any reflection, that it was likely to experience an unfortunate termination. The general, however, appeared in good spirits ; the island of St. Andrews was taken formal possession of by himself and the ex-governor, in the name of the government of New Grenada, on Sunday the 4th April, 1819. At twelve o'clock the patriot colours of Grenada were hoisted on Leva-hills, near the scite of an intended battery, which was to command the cove, and a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Hero upon the occasion. A dinner was given on

shore by the ex-governor, at which the principal officers were present, and chief inhabitants of the island ; an oath of allegiance to the government of New Grenada was taken, and General Woolf's song, " The soldier's business is to die," was sung with all that enthusiasm which the occasion naturally inspired.

It was the intention of Sir Gregor to convert St. Andrews into a depôt for the sick, to erect forts, &c. upon the island, and to leave a part of the artillery and stores ; but on further consideration, it was thought more prudent to leave this to be done by the other ships of the expedition, at this time daily expected from Europe ; orders were understood to be left by him for this purpose. Capt. Sutton commanded the sloop in which the general arrived from Jamaica ; Mr. Webster and Mr. Burton, surgeon, were passengers with Col. Ince from Old Providence. Col. O'Hara and Capt. Leigh accompanied Sir Gregor to and from Jamaica. Capt. Leigh died of fever on the passage to St. Andrews. During our stay here two of the men were flogged for disorderly conduct on shore ; the punishment was attempted to be stopped by some appearance of mutiny amongst the troops, but as it was immediately

inflicted, this spirit was effectually subdued, nor had we a repetition of such conduct till all order and subordination were lost among them. We were now about to leave the island of St. Andrews, with its hospitable and friendly inhabitants ; and I believe I am not mistaken when I say, that we all did so with regret ; we could not forget our pleasant rambles, and shooting excursions over this delightful island ; and when I contrast this with what we afterwards suffered, I cannot help thinking that this regret was prophetic of the fate that awaited us ; the surviving officers of our expedition will, I believe, long recollect the hospitality of St. Andrews.

CHAPTER III.

An Account of the Capture of Portobello—Occurrences there—A Short Description of the Harbour, Forts, and Town—Importance of its Situation considered—Some Account of the Isthmus of Darien—Particulars of the Re-capture of Portobello.

The general embarked on board the *Hero* on the 5th of April, when the fleet sailed from St. Andrews, supposed for the attack of Portobello. We made the coast of South America on the 7th, were off Chagres on the evening, made some disposition to attack the place as a feint, discovered an English ship of war at anchor at the mouth of the harbour; lay to for the *Libertad* and *Onyx* closing convoy, made sail during the night, and arrived off Portobello on the morning of the 8th. We waited the whole of the day for the *Libertad* and *Onyx* beating up from leeward, the *Hero* from time to time was reconnoitring the port; stood off during the night, discovered the English ship of war beating up from Chagres towards Portobello, closed convoy

on the morning of the 9th ; the ship of war, the Sapphire, Capt. Hart, entered the harbour.

The Petersburg, which had kept a-head of the other ships from the time we made the coast of South America, now received orders from the commodore to approach the harbour, cast anchor in the bay to the right of the port, and to prepare the troops for landing : we waited for daylight. The Libertad and Onyx only joined the Petersburg about eleven o'clock. A. M. we were the first to cast anchor, to have the boats out, the troops mustered and armed. We observed in the mean time, the troops of the enemy assembling on the shore under cover of the bushes, prepared to oppose our landing, and waving the blood-red flag of *no quarter* in their hands ; the Onyx was the next ship at anchor ; the Libertad followed. Their boats were out and manned with the troops, the whole passed alongside the Petersburg and were joined by our soldiers, the Artillery and Regiment of Hibernia. Major Bezant was ordered on board the Hero, this gentleman requested me to join the artillery in the landing and assault. The boats made for the shore, the whole under the command of Col. Rafter who was ordered by

the General to conduct the attack, the Hero covered the landing, and with grape shot, repeatedly drove the enemy from the bushes along shore. We landed without opposition ; Col. Rafter was the first to leap on the South American continent ; major Baldwin, with a part of the lancers were the next on shore, he seized and planted the M'Gregor colours.* A small boat belonging to the Petersburg, with lieut. Haddock and myself contended the landing with the Major, the other boats were in about the same time ; three cheers were given that echoed through the woods ; the troops formed on shore, and instantly marched forward in double columns. We struck into the first path that seemed to lead through the woods towards Portobello ; made a detour of about five miles among the bushes, and to our very severe disappointment—found ourselves at the same place from whence we set out ; this was supposed to be owing to the want of knowledge or treachery of our guide ; we were afterwards better assured that the latter was the fact, he was a Frenchman whom we had brought with us from Aux Cayes and had formerly resided some time in Portobello. As our march

* White, with a black St. Andrew's Cross.

was rapid, two men named Reed and Mutcheson who had the charge of surgical instruments, fell behind, were overtaken by the enemy and made prisoners.—We afterwards learned that they were questioned at Portobello, as to the amount of our force, description of troops, &c. which they represented to be five regiments incomplete or above 1000 men : they were instantly marched off for Panama.

Colonel Woodbine now led the advance, who from his experience in bush-fighting in the late American War, when at the head of the Indians, was well calculated for this description of service. The troops rested a few minutes on their arms, returned to, and proceeded along shore ; where we were again opposed by the enemy, who were drawn up to the number of about 100 men behind the point of a rock to oppose us. A part of the Light Infantry under Capt. Ross advanced against them ; a smart firing took place, three of the enemy were laid dead the first round fired ; the rest fled and disappeared ; none of our men were wounded. Their batteries then opened upon us from both sides of the harbour : the Hero entered the port and played away on each fort, tacked and retacked about, firing two shots for their

one ; Major Bezant, pointed the guns on board the Hero, and succeeded in throwing several balls into the Fort on the left side of the harbour the effect of these were instantly visible, their fire intermitted for some time, but commenced vividly from the angle of their battery which traversed the harbour ; these shots were directed against the troops who were marching rapidly along the shore, none of which took effect. During this attack Sir Gregor stood on the quarter-deck of the Hero, with a glass in his hand, and directed the Major in pointing the guns, a ball passed over his head and through the mainsail of the Hero.

We again entered the bushes and approached to storm the Upper Battery, but discovered them to be too strong on the side opposed to us ; their repeated discharges went over our heads, tore up the bushes by the roots and scattered the branches and earth about us ; only one man was wounded. We then ascended the hills covered with wood, the men were much fatigued, the advance and rear were separated for some time ; the bugles were sounded, the troops again joined, and went to rest among the bushes for the night. It rained hard towards the morning :

we rested in strict silence in the bivouacs, but did not sleep, and got some shelter under the thick foliage of the trees ; a party of the light infantry were in the meantime reconnoitring the enemies works. During the night and towards morning we heard distinctly the voices of the Spanish soldiery in the Fort below, and a general uproar throughout the whole Town. On board of the ships it was imagined, when the firing had ceased, that we were all taken prisoners, they were therefore under weigh during the night. An hour before day-light, we were ordered to be in readiness to advance upon the enemy : the men knew there was no retreat, and were determined to take the place.

About five o'clock in the morning we received orders to advance ; the Light Infantry under Capt. Ross led the way, the Laneers followed ; we descended the hill under cover of the bushes in the most gallant style, and rushed towards the Fort : no enemy appeared, not a shot was fired ; an ambuscade was dreaded ; a momentary pause took place—Captain Ross descended into the ditch and scaled the ramparts, he was followed by the troops ; they gave three cheers from the walls ;—the Fort had been vacated by the

enemy during the night. As we advanced through the town we found it abandoned by the inhabitants, two or three old negro-women were all that were observed ; a lonely silence reigned throughout the deserted streets ; the houses were shut up, the troops advanced in order to the lower Fort or principal Sea-battery which they took possession of ; it had also been deserted. A number of fine brass and other cannon, mortars, two field-pieces, muskets, and a quantity of ammunition were taken. Every house and hut we entered, presented a scene of a very novel description, trunks and drawers were emptied, old clothes, linen, &c. lay scattered about, cooking utensils, and meats were found overset about the fire-places ; in truth every thing indicated the precipitation with which the inhabitants had left their houses. The public and private stores were nearly emptied, and most of the houses and shops were found locked up ; the men broke open a few houses and helped themselves, but the timely interference of their officers, prevented further depredation. The troops were formed in the square in front of the Government House and harangued. Guards were placed over the stores and in different parts of the town,

the batteries were manned, and before the evening every thing presented the appearance of order.

About 8 o'clock in the morning the Hero was seen entering the harbour, the other ships were in the offing and anchored about 11. The general landed under a salute from the Hero, when we were informed that His Majesty's ship Sapphire had passed the Hero off the harbour with above 70,000 dollars on board, and a great deal of property belonging to the merchants. The General was told by Capt. Hart, that had we taken the place the preceding night we would have captured the whole Spanish property on board of this ship. I may remark, that, during the advance there was some difference of opinion between Cols. Rafter and Woodbine on this head, the latter conceiving that although the men were fatigued, there was every probability of carrying the Forts that night; the conduct of our French guide thus lost to us the capture of 70,000 dollars; a sum that might have expedited reinforcements from Jamaica, enabled us to preserve Portobello, and influenced to a considerable degree, the ulterior objects of the Expedition.

At 12 o'clock a general salute was fired from the batteries, and during the afternoon Senor Innahal, the Alcaldé of Portobello, who had escaped on board of a French schooner laying in the harbour, came on shore and introduced himself to the general ; the chief priest and other padres of the place did the same ; Senor Gonzalez, and two or three other inhabitants, also paid their visit, and were received by the Ex-governor, Don Lopez, and Sir Gregor, as gentlemen friendly to the cause of Independence. A grand dinner was given in the Government house by the general, in the evening, to his officers, and the chief inhabitants of the town. Captain Ross was promoted next morning to the rank of major. A bulletin from the general, was read to the troops, and posted on all the public places: " The first division of the army of New Grenada had covered itself with glory." The upper fort, occupied by the lancers and hussars, was ordered to be called Fort Glory ; the lower fort, or castle of San Fernandes, occupied by the other troops, was called Fort M'Gregor : a part of the artillery occupied the fort on the opposite side of the harbour : the main guard was placed under the government house. Orders were issued to

exercise officers and men morning and evening. An outpost was established at the magazine, about four miles on the road to Panama, and picquets were sent out from thence two miles in advance. The roads or paths, traversing the woods which surround Portobello were inspected by Sir Gregor, colonel Rafter, and major Baldwin ; they ascertained that none of the enemy's force was in the immediate neighbourhood of the place ; their picquets were occasionally seen by our own, beyond a river, about three miles from the magazine. In one of these excursions, Sir Gregor, who was attended by only two of the lancers, entered a house on the banks of this river ; it was occupied at the time, although unknown to the general, by a Spanish officer, and six men, who immediately concealed themselves till the general was gone, when they mounted their horses, which were tied to the trees at some little distance, in the wood, and rode off. This officer told me the story at Panama, and regretted that he had not made Sir Gregor a prisoner !

The harbour of Portobello was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and so named by him on account of its beauty and security : the town, however, was not built till 1584, after the de-

struction of Nombre de Dios. It is situated somewhat in the form of a crescent, on the right side of the harbour, upon a narrow space of ground which gradually opens from near the entrance of the port, and at the foot of a hill, covered with wood, which forms one of a series that surrounds the harbour. The entrance of the harbour appears at first of considerable breadth, but is in reality so narrowed by concealed rocks, which are just covered by the water, that the passage is reduced to a very confined channel. This celebrated port was formerly well defended by fortifications, which Admiral Vernon destroyed when he took the place with six ships in 1740. Portobello is at present defended by three forts, on which are mounted a number of heavy guns, intended however to act rather against an enemy approaching by sea, than on the land side, and so situated that by traverse firing, it is almost impossible for any ship to enter the harbour. One of these forts is placed on the acclivity of a hill, on the left side of the harbour, the entrance of which it commands, the front of this battery faces across the harbour, and is nearly opposite the second fort which is situated on the right side of the port, at the upper part of Portobello ;

the fire of the latter fort may be directed on every side, but is intended chiefly to act in conjunction with the first in traversing the harbour, and with the last, or lower battery of San Fernandes in preventing any ship from remaining in the port, or approaching to an anchorage. The last mentioned fort runs some little way into the water in a direction across the harbour, and is completely commanded by the Government House and the House of the Alcalde; it has an upper and a lower bastion and a horn-work. The embrasures of all these forts are so low that they may be easily stormed, although no doubt with considerable loss.—The carriages of the guns also are clumsy, heavy and decayed, and are worked with the greatest difficulty.

There are two squares in the town, the houses of which are regular buildings, two or three stories high; they are occupied in general by the merchants. In the upper square the government-house is situated, and the street which extends from this to the Upper Fort consists almost entirely of huts built with bamboo canes, and thatched with the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree. A street similar to this runs from the lower square towards the Three Crosses, a place

so called, as it was here that the Spanish missionaries first preached Christianity to the Indians.—The Crosses are situated on the road to Panama.

The situation of Portobello is so very unhealthy that it was formerly called the tomb of the Spaniards : the government of Old Spain used at one time to banish their convicts here, and it has oftener than once happened that ships have been abandoned, whose crews had all perished in the place. The inhabitants themselves do not, in general, live long, and have a debilitated and sickly appearance. It was formerly thought a disgrace to live in Portobello : even at present, the greater part of the inhabitants are negroes, with a few people of colour, and a still smaller number of whites, who are confined to the place by different employments under the government: The garrison although formed of only about 100 men, are relieved every three months by troops from Panama. Yet the diseases of the climate where the heat, the humidity and vapours are excessive and continual, did not prevent Portobello from becoming the ancient theatre of a very considerable commerce, when the riches of the New World arrived there, across the Isthmus of

Darien, from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, to be exchanged for the industry of Europe.

The gulf of Mexico is separated from the great southern ocean by the Isthmus of Darien, which is not above sixty miles in breadth ; but this neck of land, which binds together the continents of North and South America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans.

The Isthmus divides North from South America, and is bounded on the east by the gulf of Darien, and on the west by part of the great South Sea and the Province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow, or crescent, about the great bay of Panama in the South Sea ; and is 300 miles in length, and, as we have before observed, sixty in breadth. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The valleys, in that moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and frequently overflowed with water. Large rivers run down with an impetuous current from the mountains, and are at times so much swollen that it is impossible even with

mules to proceed in the march across the country. In a region thinly inhabited by negroes and mulattoes, the hand of industry has done little to mitigate or correct those natural disadvantages.

But if this province is not the richest, it is of the greatest importance to Spain. and has been perhaps the scene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence imported to Europe.

The Scotch got possession of part of this province in 1699, and attempted to form an establishment, which would have proved one of the most useful and important that ever was projected. Of the rise, progress and catastrophe of this well imagined, but ill-fated undertaking, Sir John Dalrymple in his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 2, has given a very interesting account. The projector and leader of the Darien expedition was a clergyman of the name of Patterson.

To march across this difficult country, with our small force, where in many of the passes 500 men could destroy an army of 10,000, and with no other guides but the natives, whose fidelity could be little trusted, was, on all those accounts,

the boldest yet the most inexperienced idea which Sir Gregor M'Gregor had ever I believe, entertained ! And yet he often talked of this, and of our march to Chagres, as events not only easy in the accomplishment, but which we were immediately to undertake. I must acknowledge that it is impossible to reconcile this evident want of judgment with every thing I had before heard of his character.

On Sunday the 11th, 'Te Deum and High Mass were performed at the Church in Portobello, which was attended by the Ex-governor and suite, the general, most of the officers, and a considerable number of the inhabitants of the town, who had now returned from the bush, where they had fled on our approach. At twelve o'clock, a general discharge from the batteries took place, two artillerymen in Fort M'Gregor were blown to pieces by one of the foul guns hanging fire.

In the afternoon about 100 paisanas and blacks of the country joined our standard ; the general addressed them in a speech, pointing out to them that he came to liberate their country from the oppressive and despotic government of the Spaniards, called upon them and their country-

men to take up arms in the great cause, to join the brave troops he had brought with him from Europe, to vindicate their claims to freedom, to liberty, and glory. They assumed the name of the Regiment of America Libre ; Col. Johnston, with two South American gentlemen of the Ex-governor's suite, and Capt. Gordon were appointed their officers. The whole of these troops were ordered to form an advanced guard on the road to Panama, proclamations printed in the Spanish language were distributed amongst them, which they were requested to circulate as widely as possible, over the country,—as their character, was not yet known, their officers did not accompany them, which was fortunate, as in a few days afterwards, we heard that they had all dispersed, or joined the enemy.

On Monday, the twelfth, the boats of the Monarch commanded by Mr. Coal, the first officer, captured off the harbour, a two-masted schooner from Carthagena, loaded with provisions, &c. This vessel was sold to Capt. Sutton for 1500 dollars. During this and the following days, the commissary department arranged a regular supply of provisions, and rum for the troops ; the hospital establishment was regulated.

Major Ross was seized with fever on Saturday the 10th. Capt. Myers of the Lancers was brought from the ship *Onyx* to the hospital on Sunday the 11th, affected with fever; he died on Wednesday the 14th, and was buried the same evening in the area of the hospital, with military honours. Lieut. Craig of the light infantry, lately affected with fever, was removed convalescent from the hospital to the Salibarietta quarters on Saturday, had a relapse, and died on the 15th: he was also buried in the area of the hospital with military honours. Several of the men were likewise sick at this time with fever, dysentery, &c. five of them died. The padre Capellan of the hospital was ordered to perform the funeral service for such as required it.

About this time commodore Hudson was appointed admiral of the port, and captain Heath of the *Monarch* was intended to command the *Hero*. He went on board of that ship, and sailed with her the following day on a cruise off Chagres, to reinforce their advanced guard near Portobello. Mr. Meharra was made harbour master.

At the close of the week our out picquets observed rather a greater number of the enemy

collecting on the opposite side of the river; several strangers of a suspicious character were also observed in the town; when conducted to the general, they all of them showed passports obtained from the Alcalde, and were liberated. It was reported to the general that we were to be attacked during the night; officers and men were consequently ordered under arms; the inhabitants were confined to their houses after six o'clock in the evening, and the countersign demanded of all who appeared in the streets: this alarm lasted for two nights: no enemy appeared.

The men now became clamorous for some issue of money, in part of what had been promised them when they embarked at Gravesend; some few of the officers also stated the inconvenience they sustained on this account; a general parade was therefore ordered; the general made an animated speech; a contribution was levied upon the inhabitants, and the paymaster issued four dollars to each private, and ten dollars to every officer. This money was paid in a counterfeit coin, formerly current at St. Martha, which Mac Gregor brought with him from Jamaica: this transaction excited a

very general disgust, as the inhabitants were ordered to receive it, many of them left the town, and others raised the price of every article they sold.

On Thursday, 22d, the mess for the officers of the lancers and hussars was established in Senor Gonzalez's house, in the great square, under the direction of major Baldwin. About the same time the officers of the light infantry established the Salabrietta mess in one of the principal houses on the opposite side of the square. The light infantry had assumed in London the title of the Salabarietta regiment, and had engaged to revenge the death of a celebrated patriot lady of that name who was publicly executed at Carthagená by the Spanish general Morillo, when he took the city. This lady was possessed of a very extensive fortune, and by her spirited conduct before, and during the seige, has rendered her name immortal in South America.

On Tuesday the 27th, the colonel received information that the padre Capillan had buried a considerable part of his property, on the shore behind the hospital, and had secreted a bar of bullion the morning we entered, in his bed closet;

as he had contributed nothing to the payment of the troops, the colonel received the general's order to seize this money for the use of the service ; giving him a receipt for the loan in the name of the new government. The colonel and two officers of the general's staff succeeded in executing the latter part of this order ; they got possession of 5000 dollars ; the venerable padre lost also a small box of jewels, and a considerable quantity of linen. On the following morning, a search took place on the sands for the buried money, but without success, a very general and irreverent search was then made in the church ; nothing was discovered but the church plate, which Sir Gregor took possession of till it should be redeemed by the inhabitants.

About this time it was reported that an officer with part of the lancers, had discovered and secured a very considerable treasure, buried behind the major's house. They had removed it to the neighbourhood of Fort Glory ; whether this was truth, it is now impossible to say, but the officer certainly did meditate at this time, seizing captain Sutton's schooner, with a select party, putting out to sea, and making for the island of St. Domingo.

Another issue of 10 dollars to officers and men took place on the beginning of the week ; and a third issue of 6 dollars was made on the evening of the 29th. From the time of the mens first receipt of this money, the greatest irregularity took place in Portobello: very little duty was done ; the greater number of the men were drunk in the streets, from morning to night ; they privately sold their cartridges and gunlocks to the inhabitants of the town for liquor. The enemys officers in disguise openly paraded the streets, entered the fort, and were seen drinking in the canteens with the men : all had passports from the Alcalde : some were dressed as paisanos, others as seamen. Our officers were indolent or careless in their duty, prolonging the pleasures of the mess-table to a late hour in the night, or figuring off in the streets with their uniforms, new saddles, horse trappings, &c. or intriguing at night with the wives and daughters of the worthy inhabitants. In fact, all were as happy and merry as it is possible for any set of unthinking beings to be. Everything however now denoted the catastrophe that awaited us ; the people began to leave the town with their effects, in great numbers ; reports were in

circulation that the Spaniards were expected down upon us every night ; which, although not believed, induced many of the officers to sleep with loaded fire-arms, and their sabres at their bed sides. The captured schooner which captain Sutton had bought, sailed from Portobello, commanded by Mr. Carruthers, late 1st officer of the *Hero*, for Jamaica, on the 28th. Major Bezant and captains Bombatch and Cambuscade were passengers, having resigned the service.*

The day had now arrived previous to the recapture of Portobello, and as the occurrences of the evening were intimately connected with the events of the following day, I am led to describe them more particularly.

* I have since been informed in Jamaica that captain Muller who joined the expedition in St. Domingo, having broken an arrest under which he was placed on account of insubordination, by Sir Gregor, got on board of this schooner to proceed to Jamaica. On their arrival there he proposed to captain Bombatch to join a party he had associated together, for seizing the vessel. This was declined by captain Bombatch, which occasioned a duel between them, the latter being wounded. Muller seized the schooner at Port Royal, with a party of sailors, and proceeded down upon the main; he anchored off Chagres in the night, and with a boat and eight men entered the harbour, attacked and plundered the town, returning to the schooner under a tremendous fire of grape shot from the castle, without a man being injured. They came back to Jamaica, from whence captain Muller proceeded to England.

On the afternoon of the 29th, Captain Low's schooner arrived from Jamaica, loaded with clothing, provisions and rum for the troops, Lieuts. Oakley, and Hodonett, sea-service, who had accompanied Sir Gregor to Jamaica, with a Mr. Murphy from that Island, came passengers with Capt. Low. This last gentleman had been appointed by the general when in Jamaica, agent for prize-money to the expedition. These four gentlemen dined with us in the afternoon at the lancers-mess. The Alcalde, Mr. Innahal had invited Col. Rafter and the principal officers to dine with him that day, but this invitation was at the suggestion of the general declined, Mr. Innahal therefore and the chief padres of Portobello paid us a visit in the evening, their presence added as it was intended to our conviviality, they came to make their last observations, and seemed to listen to our mess songs with a melancholy and feint smile. The wine running short in the course of the night, the Alcaldé very readily supplied the deficiency, as some delay intervened before it was brought, it was afterwards reported, with what truth I cannot say, that he had given orders for a quantity of opium to be put into it, the irregularities of

the evening, however, will sufficiently account for the officers' neglect of duty during the night, (the out-picquet had not been relieved) and for their being made prisoners by the enemy, in their beds in the morning, when they entered the town. I retired at 10 o'clock, and was afterwards informed that the Alcalde and padre remained until two in the morning, when the party broke up, and then joined the enemy who were laying amidst the bushes above the town, prepared to advance upon us at daylight.

As I walked to the Hospital, the noise of drunkenness and riot was still heard from the lower fort, a solitary sentinel demanded the countersign. I entered the gate of the hospital, where all was silence except a distant sound of oars from the bottom of the harbour, occasioned by the inhabitants of the town, who were still employed at this late hour of the night in removing their property from the houses. They expected, as I was told, that when attacked we would have blown the town down from the batteries, or fired the houses and reduced them to ashes. I loaded my gun and placed it with my pistols and sabre at my bed-head.

At daylight the morning gun was fired from

Fort M'Gregor. I awoke, and on the instant heard distinctly several musket shots, these were followed by a very smart firing which proceeded from the town, I started up and immediately dressed myself, for by this time the cry that the Spaniards were in the town, proceeded from all parts of the hospital ; the sick were crowding out at the gate, dropping from the windows, and running towards the fort. I seized my arms and rushed out, directing my course towards the main guard. I had got so far as the church when I discovered about 12 or 14 men in white uniforms, placed on the bridge I had to cross to the square. I hesitated for a moment, and being perceived, they levelled their pieces at me and fired ; one of the balls passed through the rim of my hat, grazing the tip of my ear ; the others whizzed about my head, when I instinctively turned about, and made towards the fort. I entered the water, and reached the bottom of the wall of the upper bastion, facing the harbour, unhurt, which I attribute to the inequalities of the intervening ground. As I passed along I perceived the bodies of several men who had been shot in their attempt to escape. The men were now ascending the bastion by means of the

halyards of the flag-staff, which had been cut away and lowered for that purpose ; in the meantime I had to stand in the water above ten minutes before I could succeed in getting into the fort. The enemy did not dare to approach us here, as they would have been exposed to a heavy fire of musquetry from the battery.

The Spaniards did not approach Portobello by the usual route, but avoiding our out picquet, had cut their way during the night through the woods, and before daylight were resting on their arms above the very centre of the town. They were commanded by general Horé ; the men were fatigued by their long and difficult march across the country, and drenched with wet by a heavy rain that had fallen during the night. It was only their very certain knowledge of our disordered state and the presence of several of the inhabitants of the town, who volunteered indeed to lead them forward against us, that prevented the immediate retreat of their force. When they heard our morning gun fire, general Horé remarked that " all was now over, they are upon their guard." Santa Cruz, the second officer in command, immediately stood forward and offered to conduct the advance into

the town, he was followed by el Cabo Bos, a brave but an atrocious character, and about twenty men, who quickly descended the hill; Capt. Acton and Mr. Binstead who were bathing in a stream of water which ran from above the town, were surprised by this party and instantly bayonnetted. They entered the square, and put to flight some of our men who had just turned out to drill.—Mr. Phythian who had relinquished his medical appointment, and obtained a commission in the hussars, was that morning officer of the main guard; when he perceived the Spaniards, he ordered the men to stand to their arms, and keep up a smart fire from behind the pillars of the piazza of the government-house. These men who had sold their cartridges to the inhabitants the night before, for liquor, immediately threw down their arms, and fled with the drill party towards the fort which they entered. Mr. Phythian abandoned by the guard, quickly ascended the great staircase, and made towards the general's apartments, whom he alarmed; Sir Gregor appeared for a moment confused and undecided; Mr. Bennet who had now entered the room, suggested to him a mode of escape, and throwing himself over the balcony

was immediately followed by Sir Gregor, and Mr. Phythian ; the two latter dropped in the midst of the Spaniards, whom Mr. Bennet's fall had brought to the spot ; before the enemy could recollect themselves, the general and Mr. Phythian had recovered their legs, Sir Gregor ran towards the beach, and throwing himself into the sea, swam to a schooner at some little distance from the shore, from whence he passed in a boat on board the Hero, at anchor in the harbour ; the Spaniards followed the general to the edge of the water, and repeatedly fired at him whilst he was swimming, but he escaped unhurt. Mr. Bennet and Mr. Phythian ran towards and entered the fort amidst a shower of balls, none of which took effect, the diversion of the enemy's attention thus made by these two gentlemen in the general's favour, no doubt aided his escape.

The Spaniards when they saw our main guard throw down their arms and betake themselves to flight, shouted Viva Ferdinando Septimo and advanced, firing ; the cry, as was preconcerted, passed along to their main body above the town, who immediately began to enter the place ; Santa Croix, with a party, passed to the back part of the government house, while Bos detach-

ing a part of his men to the South wing of the building, ascended the great staircase with the rest of the party, and rushed forward to the principal apartments, expecting to take Sir Gre-gor prisoner. A slave belonging to the general had in the mean time armed himself, he made a desperate resistance at the head of the stairs and cut his way down, rushing on towards the fort, when he sunk exhausted from his wounds and loss of blood, and was made prisoner. Don Lopez, Ex-governor of Carthagena and Member of the Provisional Government of New Grenada with his suite, occupied these apartments, awaked from his sleep by the cry, that the Spaniards were in possession of the Government-House, and by the noise and confusion he heard in the gallery, started out of bed, seized his pistols and fired them through the door ; the enemy instantly returned the fire, forced open the door and bayoneted him upon the spot ; his suite were made prisoners in the other rooms.

The alarm had now become general throughout the town ; the enemy were in possession of most of the houses, and those officers and men who yet escaped to the fort did so with the greatest difficulty. Col. Rafter succeeded in the

attempt, and shot two of the enemy while escaping from the Salabarietta quarters ; he reached the fort with no other clothing than his shirt pantaloons and boots. Col. O'Hara dropped from one of the windows of the Government-House, and ran to the main gate of the fort, calling to those within to open it ; he was requested by the officer of the guard to hasten round the corner of a wall, and enter by the embrasures ; while running from the gate he received a ball which passed through his body, from side to side, he struggled forward to one of the openings in the breast-work, when he sunk almost lifeless on the parapet ; he was taken into the fort, where I immediately attended him, and died two days afterwards in the hospital. The brave Capt. Gondon, a French officer entered the square from the Salabarietta rooms, where perceiving a part of the militia of America Libre in the ranks of the enemy, he commanded them to join him ; being fired at, he discharged his two pistols and rushed in upon them sword in hand ; he fought desperately, and laid three of the militia dead at his feet, when overpowered by numbers he fell covered with wounds, the enemy brutally wreaking their vengeance on his dead body. Lieute-

nants Stewart and O'Haggan died bravely fighting in their rooms, rather than yield themselves prisoners ; Lieutenant Booth received a ball in his breast in attempting his escape from the Government-house ; he reached the fort and died shortly afterwards. Mr. Ryan, Commissary department, was shot in escaping from his lodgings ; the ball entered the back part of his head. I ascertained afterwards that he was one of those I observed lying dead, in my way to the fort. Major Baldwin and Major Ross were made prisoners in their rooms, the latter was convalescent only from fever ; Capt. Dawson, Sir Gregor's private Secretary was made prisoner in a similar way : Captains Farnham and Frost and lieutenant Nassau succeeded in getting into the fort. Captain Guddeson, Liéut. the Hon. Charles Semple and Surgeon M'Donald escaped in canoes from the Upper Fort on board the ships in the harbour.

The enemy were now in full possession of the town, columns of them had been seen from the upper bastion marching into the square, and along the street, towards the Upper fort, the back windows of the Government-house and house of the Alcalde, which looked down upon and com-

manded the fort, were crowded with their officers and soldiers, who kept up so destructive a fire upon the battery that the men could not stand to the great guns, they were falling every minute, Col. Ince and Capt. Frost of the artillery disgracefully abandoned their duty; the command of the bastion therefore, was left to Capt. Farnham, there being no other officers on this part of the fort. This officer behaved in the most distinguished manner, he appeared in the midst of continued showers of balls for four hours and a half on every part of the bastion, brought the men forward to their guns and kept them to their duty. The guns however being heavy and their carriages decayed and unwieldy, much time was necessarily lost in working them, and when to this we add the few men who could be brought to stand at the guns, the ignorance of the greater part in managing them, and the very great number killed and wounded by the enemy's fire, we shall be the less surprised at the little effect produced.

The lower bastion was commanded by Col. Rafter; with the exception of a gun on the horn-work of this part of the fort, none of the others could be rendered of any service in the defence

of the place ; the Col. therefore drew up in line about 150 of the men who were with him, in front of the embrasures, but sheltered from the fire of the enemy, and placing himself at their head, waited prepared for the Spaniards storming the bastion. He placed a party under Lieut. Nelson at the gun on the horn-work, but they were so much exposed to an unintermitting fire, that they were obliged to abandon it, this party therefore with a few men on the upper bastion kept up an irregular fire upon the enemy during the rest of the time we were engaged. Lieut. Nelson was now dispatched in a canoe on board the Hero for instructions from the general. Sir Gregor complained much to Lieut. Nelson of his shoulder being hurt by his fall ; he enquired the amount of the enemy's force, and when told that it was reported to be about 1500 men, replied, " impossible," and seemed to be lost in thought for a minute ; he then took a slip of paper and wrote to Col. Rafter ; " I am almost exhausted, " having swam on board from the shore, defend " the fort to the last, spike the guns, beware of " treachery," telling Lieut. Nelson that he would be on shore in an hour.—The seamen of the

Hero were heaving up the chain cable, the other ships were also similarly employed.

A communication was received about the same time from the Upper Fort, which was defended by only two officers, Capt. Black, and Cornet Howell; Major Baldwin with the other officers had slept in the town and with the exception of Capt. Farnham and Capt. Smith who escaped to the lower fort, they were all made prisoners; Captain Smith, being wounded in the arm could take no part in the defence of the place.

Capt. Black and cornet Howell with the Lancers made a brave defence of the Upper Fort; columns of the enemy were seen from Fort M'Gregor, rapidly marching behind the town, ascending the hill behind the Upper Fort, and partly concealed by the bushes, were firing down upon our men below. Captain Black allowed the enemy to concentrate, as it were into a crowded focus, on the side of the hill, when charging one of the great guns with canister and grape-shot, it was pointed and fired against them with the very best effect; the men in the fort heard the shrieks of the wounded and dying, and the enemy were observed descending the

hill in the greatest confusion and flying towards the town. A few of them who were in possession of the houses at the upper part of the town, continued to keep up an irregular fire against the fort, shewing themselves occasionally in considerable numbers on the street which led to the battery, but being afraid of the guns which were pointed at them in that direction, they always retired with precipitation, whilst a well directed fire of musketry supported from the front of the work, continued to keep those in check who were firing from behind the houses.

By this time the enemy had nearly finished all their ammunition fit for use, the remainder having got wet during their march across the country, was consequently unserviceable ; they had as yet made no impression upon either fort, and observing the ships in the harbour, setting their sails and weighing anchor, prepared to lay themselves alongside the town, their anxiety became extreme. Exhausted with fatigue and without provisions the enemy knew they could not retreat through so difficult a country, whilst the house of the Alcalde had been so syringed with grape shot by the guns in the Upper bastion of Fort M'Gregor that it was no longer tenable. The

determination was now come to in the fort to blow down the Government-house and to drive the enemy out of the square, two guns were pointed against the building for that purpose, one had just been fired into the lower square where some troops of the enemy were posted. and being levelled rather too high, unroofed one of the houses ; this was followed by three cheers from the bastion, which being heard by the enemy they waved a flag of truce from the windows of the Government House ; their officers by their actions beseeching us not to fire the guns levelled against the building. Their fire upon the fort immediately ceased, Col. Rafter appeared upon the bastion and gave orders to the men to desist firing upon the enemy. Santa Cruz, another Spanish officer, and the Alcalde approached the fort and were imprudently allowed to enter at the embrasures, unblindfolded ; they had the confidence to propose to us, to surrender at discretion, which was received with hisses and loud disapprobation. The colonel told them that we would sooner perish by blowing up the fort. Santa Cruz then proposed that we should give up both forts to the Spaniards ; that the men should lay down their arms, and with the officers

embark on board the ships in the harbour, which were to be provisioned for a month ; to proceed where we pleased, the officers to retain their swords and baggage and the men their knapsacks.

Captain Black had received in the mean time the flag of truce into the Upper Fort, and at his own request was conducted under the protection of an enemy's guard to the lower fort to consult with the colonel on the terms of a capitulation. A council of the officers was immediately held in the canteen, when it was suggested by several that the enemy would not observe the terms of the treaty, the colonel and Capt. Black entertained a different impression, and such seemed the general feeling, when all doubts on the subject was put an end to, by a message from the men, (whom the Alcalde during our consultation had taken the opportunity of speaking with,) stating that if we would not agree to a capitulation, they would lay down their arms and march out of the fort. The officers who objected to it, could not now obtain a hearing ; Capt. Frost stated that there was not three hours expenditure of ammunition in the fort, which the Spaniards afterwards told us was not the case, there being above a

weeks expenditure made up in ball-cartridges. The Alcalde whom the colonel had lodged with, and who still seemed to hold an unaccountable influence over his opinions, supported in the most solemn manner the good faith of the Spanish nation, the honor of general Horé and his sincerity in observing the terms proposed. The capitulation was therefore agreed to, and a copy of it being produced, they presented it to the colonel rather hurriedly, for his signature ; his suspicions were instantly roused, when he returned the paper to Santa Cruz, and told him that general Horé's signature was first necessary ; their objection to this doubt met with no support and what was requisite was immediately done ; two copies of the capitulation were signed, Col. Rafter retaining one of them. He then advanced towards the men, evidently much affected, and in a short address told them that they now saw to what a disgraceful condition their undisciplined and irregular conduct had brought them, that he and every officer present felt it a stain upon their characters to have commanded them, but as all reproof had been before useless, any now was unnecessary ; he had the dishonor to order them to pile their arms. Several of the men felt very

much hurt upon this occasion, and in their rage broke off the butt end of their muskets and set the wine and spirits in the canteen adrift. A boat under charge of the first officer of the Onyx had in the mean time reached the Upper Fort, with the information that the ships were about laying themselves alongside the town, and with an order from Sir Gregor to continue the defence of the place : this intimation was now of course too late. We were marched into the square and were shortly joined by the men from the Upper Fort, 1500 of the enemy's troops surrounded us, regularly clothed and equipped, armed with Tower muskets, which, during a long and difficult march in this climate, had been kept quite bright. This display certainly appalled us, but we looked with contempt on the men who when commanded by their general to storm the forts, defended only by a few men, wanted courage to obey the order.

The officers then presented their swords to the Spanish general, who very politely returned them. Our astonishment was therefore great, when almost at the same instant the enemys troops approached us, and we were ordered by their officers to give up our swords. The trea-

chery was now apparent, and expostulation vain ; the men were marched off prisoners for Panama, and the officers placed under the custody of the main-guard. We had just left the square, when we heard the guns of both forts firing at the shipping ; and were informed that a Spanish officer had been sent by general Horé on board the Hero, with a copy of the capitulation for Sir Gregor's signature ; who, when he received it, tore the paper in pieces, and threw them in the officers' face, ordering him at the same time over the ship's side. The fort on the opposite side of the water had been abandoned by Lieut. Dixon, and a party of the artillery, who observing the Spanish flag flying on the batteries, spiked the guns, and conveyed himself and men in canoes on board the Hero. Nothing seemed more evident from the whole conduct of the men, than that they intended to get also the ships into their possession, we were happy to learn that they were under weigh when we surrendered the fort, although the first impression the circumstance made upon us was, that it was the cause of our misfortune. The medical men were ordered to the hospital, which was crowded with our own and the enemy's wounded. We

remained there during that and the following day. Cries of " Viva Fernando Septimo, Viva Espana, Viva General Horé y sus tropas valerosas," proceeded from all parts of the town; illuminations took place in the evening ; dinners and balls were given at the government house, and by the Alcalde, and Senor Gonzalez. The houses of the inhabitants had been given up to three hours plunder of their own troops, when every irregularity was committed.

The officers and men who had been taken prisoners by the enemy when they entered Portobello, were marched with the men who were in the fort, for Panama ; they halted that night at the magazine, a little distance from the town, when it was suggested amongst our party to rise upon the guard, who were wearied and asleep upon their arms, seize their muskets, and surprise the place, when the enemy were fatigued in their beds, or engaged in riot. The reflection that the shipping had left the harbour prevented, as I was told, this attempt from taking place.

There were associations excited in the public mind by the very name of Mac Gregor, which were not only favourable to the character of the

general, considered as an individual, but gave an impulse to the expedition itself, from his being a highlander. Everything, therefore, which had gone abroad of the scenes in which he had been engaged in South America, was readily believed and favourably reported; but as soon as the recapture of Portobello became generally known, the character of Sir Gregor sunk in public estimation, perhaps for ever. We are, however, too often disposed to characterise that as folly, which has not been successful, and to run into the extreme in our opinions of men and actions. In order to form a correct judgment of anything, it is necessary that all the particulars should be before us; circumstances often occur, over which we have no controul, and when these are unfortunate, the minds of some men are rather stupified by their pressure, than disposed by active exertion to overcome the disappointment. No one, I believe, will deny that Sir Gregor is ardently and devotedly attached to the cause of South American independence. He was led to hope at one time for a very extensive support from the merchants of London, and other out-ports, in which he was disappointed, yet he did not despair of receiving this, till the time that,

all hope of retaining Portobello was destroyed by the disorderly state of the men. Colonel Rafter in vain repeatedly urged to him the necessity of strict discipline, but, as he had not been enabled to fulfil his engagements to the troops, he would not consent to a single punishment ; the colonel I believe would have managed this matter differently, and certainly more to the real interests of the expedition.

Yet, however much we may feel disposed to view the character of Sir Gregor in a favourable light, there were some of his actions which candour obliges me to say, cannot be reconciled either with the information requisite for an officer, or the judgment necessary for even the most common affairs of life ; such as some part of his conduct in St. Domingo, in purchasing muskets without locks, selling these again at a considerable loss, to buy a large quantity of lead for bullets, which he shortly afterwards disposed of also at a loss, for muskets that were quite unfit for service ; this indeed showed a disposition to trifling, which not even our monied fashionables are always guilty of. He appeared also more anxious to support by dress and behaviour a character which he had assumed, than willing to

seem visible in his own ; this might arise from an excess of vanity or ambition ; but there is in truth, so much difference in the situation of a commander before, and after a victory, and the transition is so rapid, that I imagine other officers than Sir Gregor have lost every thing by declining their actual duties, to enjoy in anticipation the splendour of success : hence it is, that an active general takes advantage of pride, indolence and folly. Sir Gregor it may be remarked was very seldom visible to his troops.

With respect to his having permitted himself to be surprised by the enemy, when asleep in his bed, we have to observe that as he always entertained an erroneous idea of the force the Spanish general could bring against him, he considered himself in perfect security. He was informed the evening before the recapture of the place, that the enemy were in the woods above the town, but neither he nor Colonel Rafter would believe it, they relied more on the assurances of the Alcalde, who was in correspondence with the Spanish government in Panama from the time we entered Portobello. If analogous examples can extenuate Sir Gregor's conduct we may notice, that on Feb. 1st. 1712, Marshal Villeroy

general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, was surprised in his bed at Cremona, by Prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperialists : and that Marshal Broglio experienced the same fate in 1734.

There is another circumstance involving the character of Sir Gregor, which before concluding these remarks, I am anxious to notice. I allude to the aspersions cast upon him for effecting his escape so abruptly on board the *Hero*, at the recapture of Portobello. But if we reflect upon the unexpected and peculiar situation in which he found himself, when surprised by the enemy, and the conviction he felt that if he trusted himself to the protection of the fort, for the purpose of defending the town, he would inevitably have been made by most of his followers, the price and victim of their own safety, we cannot so much wonder at the step he took, but feel disposed under all the circumstances of the case, to palliate rather than condemn his flight. After all it is melancholy to reflect that the unthinkingness of one individual should have entailed so much misery and suffering on the officers and men who accompanied him on this expedition.

During our confinement in the guard room it

was deliberated by General Horé and his officers, whether Colonel Rafter and the officers who had come out in this expedition should not be immediately put to death, and the men kept prisoners to work on the streets of Panama, the roads, &c. when it was suggested that General Bolivar, y los Insurgentes en Chili and elsewhere, would retaliate upon their prisoners in the same manner, nor did it appear to them altogether clear that the British Government would take no notice of the act ; our fate therefore was suspended, but not on that account the less certain, until we arrived in Panama. As many of the officers were now almost destitute of clothing, others parted with some of their upper dress to assist them ; the women who had come out in the expedition, and who were yet in Portobello, being allowed to go about the town, obtained all we had to eat for two days ; three of them remained in Portobello and were afterwards sent to Jamaica.

CHAPTER IV.

Journey across the Isthmus of Darien.—Stations of Santa Clara, Bucaron, Atrass, San Juan's, &c.—Public Entry into Panama—Some Account of the first Settlement of the Spanish Colony there.—Description of Panama, the bay and scenery.

Early on the 2d May, 1819, we left Portobello on our march across the Isthmus of Darien to Panama, under a strong guard of the regiment of Catalonia. We were leaving the shores of the North for those of the South Sea, and nearly all of our party cast their last look on the ocean, that had brought them from their homes, which they were destined never more to revisit. An unbounded forest appeared before us, through which we were to travel, endless thickets and secret paths, known only to the guides ; hope no longer cheered our prospects ; we marched as prisoners, not as victors for Panama.—As we left Portobello, the inhabitants appeared in

crowds at their windows and on the streets, to observe us leave the town ; several of them by their looks, seemed to sympathize in our fate, whilst others, waved their handkerchiefs to the Spanish officers, denoting their satisfaction at our captivity. We were halted at the Three Crosses, a little distance from the town, and had our persons searched, to ascertain whether we had any arms concealed about us. We continued the march through the bushes by a muddy and narrow path to the magazine, which we passed ; it is situated on a small eminence with sloping banks, to the left of the road, and is rather a picturesque object ; our outpost was stationed here when we were in possession of Portobello. We marched forwards through open grounds, occasionally interrupted by groups of trees and bushes, the dark forests appeared in the distance and gave to the whole the appearance of a vast chase. On leaving these extensive plains, we became involved in a confined and intricate road which wound amidst the stunted trees and brambles and brought us to the open and slanting banks of a broad and rapid river : on the right we observed a romantic cabana or cottage, built in the South American manner

with bamboo canes, with a rustic piazza in front; a group of trees seemed to retire from behind it, and to the right hand, connecting it with the forests which stretched along the banks of the river and rose at a distance over the elevated mountains—towards the left and on the edge of the stunted thickets we had passed, the open grounds seemed to extend in *détour*, to the vast plains we had left. Our out-piquets at first, patrolled as far as the banks of this river, and it was into this house that Sir Gregor entered when it was occupied by a Spanish officer and his party. We halted here for a few minutes and then crossed the river, entering at once the gloomy forests before us, through which we winded in various directions, until we emerged again upon its banks and in front of a broad and deep ravine along which the river coursed; we passed the rapid current and marched forward on its shores, entering and again issuing out of the dense thickets, and walking, a good deal fatigued, along its broken and difficult banks. After having crossed the river several times we observed to the right, the lofty and wooded heights of Santa Clara; on the left and opposite side of the river were the Spanish

bivouacs on the advance to Portobello, several women of colour, natives of the country, were washing clothes on its banks, and one or two Spanish soldiers came out of the huts to look at us as we passed. It was late in the afternoon, when we began to ascend the heights, the path by which we had to proceed was such as the Spaniards call "Camino de herradura," and was so narrow and steep, in many places almost perpendicular, that we were obliged to ascend, climbing with our hands and feet; one person only could pass at a time, in other places we sunk up to the knees in mud, and were obliged to extricate ourselves by means of the roots of the trees and bushes, whilst at other times the whole party appeared to be lost in the windings of the road, cut deep into the side of the mountain. Almost exhausted with fatigue, we were often under the necessity of halting, and seemed to gain the summit of one height, only to ascend another still more difficult, the Spanish soldiers forcing us forward with the butt-end of their muskets, and the contemptuous cry of "Vamos M'Gregor." As we advanced the reflection forced itself on us that 500 men posted on these heights could defend them against a force of

5000, whom they would ultimately destroy. We reached at last the utmost height of Santa Clara, still covered with wood, and discovered with satisfaction the huts, made with the boughs of trees, in which we were to pass the night. We were now halted until the rear of our party joined us, when the officer of the guard counted our number : a small quantity of rice and biscuit was then given to us, when we separated to collect wood to make a fire. I slept in the same hut with Colonel Rafter and a few other officers ; we forgot for a time our situation and our fatigues ; anecdotes were related and songs were sung, the colonel, giving us God save the King, which being heard in the other huts, the whole party joined us in the chorus, and rather unexpectedly occasioned the appearance of the guard, who immediately surrounded us ; nor was it without difficulty that their officer could be persuaded we were not singing patriot songs. We slept in these huts upon the ground ; ants, lizards, and other reptiles annoyed us while the tiger cats prowled around us during the night, we were awaked before daylight for the march, and left the station of Santa Clara, on the morning of the 3rd, descending the mountain with

nearly as much difficulty as we had attained its summit the preceding night.

On the descent, the occasional views which the woods presented were uniform but interesting, from the figurage and undulations of their summits, and the deep rich green and freshness of their colouring, contrasted with the azure blue of the morning sky, over which the clouds of the night had already separated, and hung in thin transparent folds, beautifully shaded with all the varied tints of opening day. We were above two hours in descending the mountain, and continued our march through a hilly and very irregular description of country, covered by impenetrable forests, from whence we issued, and found ourselves again on the banks of a river, equally rapid but much smaller than the other, which winded through an open valley, up which we had to pass. We crossed the river and proceeded along, nearly in a straight line, the ravine becoming narrower as we advanced, and the rocks rising on each side of us, in solid masses, or in pointed and broken fragments, were occasionally concealed by the overhanging woods and wild shrubs, growing from amidst their chasms—presenting a most romantic and

delightful picture. This part of the valley, indeed seemed at one time to have been formed of a compact stratum of sandstone, which the river in the lapse of ages had gradually worn away. The noise of the waters, impetuously rushing over the rocks, and heard in the midst of these wild and lonely solitudes, was solemn and impressive. The valley terminated in a narrow pass, through which the river flowed with increased force; we crossed it with difficulty, being the eleventh time we had done so in the course of the day, and ascending the bank, found ourselves about three o'clock p. m. at the Station of Bucaron, where we were to pass the night.

Here a wild and beautiful amphitheatre formed by the surrounding mountains, presented itself to our view, the area of which consisted of a circuit of ground, irregular in its surface, and confined on opposite sides by the current which rushed precipitously down a ravine between the mountains, and dividing into two branches, so distributed itself as to make a kind of Peninsula, uniting its streams near the pass, to form the river below. The weather had been extremely fine since we left Portobello, and although in the open country it was intensely hot,

we felt it agreeably cool under the shade of the woods. A shed supported on the trunk of trees, was the only regular covering at Bucaron ; it was occupied by the Spanish soldiery ; the division of prisoners who preceded us on the march, had erected here a few miserable huts of the branches and leaves of trees, which we employed ourselves during the afternoon in repairing ; biscuit and jerk-beef were given to us, the latter we found it impossible to eat. We spent the early part of the night chiefly in listening to the Colonel's reflections [on the unfortunate events of the expedition. Lieutenant Finny, gave us a song, and went to rest amongst the leaves, but were shortly afterwards disturbed by a rustling noise without ; we started up and observed a large serpent retreating from the hut which it had approached, as we imagined, in order to pass the night. A heavy rain now began to fall, which penetrating our imperfect covering, poured upon us on all sides, and drenched us completely, keeping us awake until morning ; when, looking out amidst the gloom and darkness that yet surrounded us, we observed the baggage mules of the guard already on the march.

We shortly afterwards heard the sound of "Camino," and being ordered to fall into rank, proceeded on the 4th, in the midst of a heavy rain, to enter a deep glen that issued forth between the mountains: the road, naturally difficult, had now become almost impassable, broken up by the passage of loaded mules, it had never been repaired and was either covered with water and invisible, or had holes sunk in it, into which we plunged, knee deep in mud. We continued by great exertion to struggle forward, whilst the rain poured down in torrents upon us from the trees; having gradually gained the ascent we descended on the opposite side of the ravine, and halted on the margin of a broad and rapid mountain stream, which being swollen by the rains, the guides declared it impossible to pass, we were thus under the necessity of retracing our road, and after above two hours march from the time we set out, arrived again at the station of Bucaron. It was mid-day before the rains ceased, which being succeeded by a hot sun, we dried our clothes during the afternoon; the Spanish guard were similarly employed; after bathing ourselves in the river, raising a fire and finishing our repast, we retired to our huts

and slept sound and undisturbed during the night.

Early on the following morning the 5th, we prepared ourselves for the march and reached the river with infinitely more spirit than we had done the day before ; having crossed the river we again entered the forests through which we passed, ascending the mountains, at one time by a path in a perpendicular direction, at other times winding along their base and afterwards descending in the same irregular way into the valleys, crossing and recrossing above 30 times during the day, the windings of the river, or passing down its bed three or four miles, we again entered the path, which unexpectedly opened upon its banks. Amidst this uniformity of scenery, the view of an open space of ground or meadow on the banks of the river, an island in its stream, or a prolonged vista of its waters, produced a relief to the mind and excited a buoyant satisfaction, which cannot be described. Towards evening we approached to the station of Atrass, which appeared on the opposite bank of the river ; we entered the stream for the 31st. time, and halted for the night at the station, after a longer and more fatiguing march than any

we had yet made. A house of considerable size built of bamboo cane, and a large shed, formed the post of Atrass.

It was here that we first observed the large droves of wild oxen that inhabit the woods and feed on the banks of the rivers ; they appeared at a distance on the edge of the forest.

We slept in the house, and at day-light the following morning, the 6th, proceeded on our journey, we marched for some time along the side of the river, which we crossed as before several times during the day ; about 11 o'clock we halted at a small cottage situated on a height which overlooked the adjoining country, and contemplated for a few minutes with varied and mixed feelings the wild beauties around us. We were now in the centre of the Isthmus which joined the two great North and South American continents together, the lofty chain of mountains which we had passed formed its solid base, two immense oceans pressed on either side whilst nature had assumed her wildest forms in the midst of her most secret and retired recesses. We could not behold such sublime scenery without admiring nature's works, nor reflect on these without giving praise to Nature's God.

Having left this little cottage, we continued to advance through a more open country, and about 4 o'clock, p. m. discovered at a distance a considerable encampment on a large plain near the banks of the river ; it appeared to us at first sight, however inconsistent the idea, to be a fair or market, which the inhabitants were holding in this part of the country ; others imagined it the encampment of the Spanish troops, who had returned from Portobello; and it was not until we had approached to them, that we discovered they were the prisoners who had preceded us on the march. We left them on the right, and proceeded up to the town of St. Juans, when our whole party were lodged in a house, which was vacated for the purpose. Major Baldwin, with the other officers of the advanced party, occupied the house opposite. This town consisted of about fifty straggling huts of bamboo cane, thatched with the branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut tree ; and situated along the top, and on the declivity of a bank which gradually ascends from the side of the river ; the inhabitants had planted behind the town, a number of plantain and other fruit trees, whilst the surrounding country presented the same uniformity of

endless forest and river scenery with that which we had left, and which therefore it is not necessary to describe; we were informed by the guard that the whole party were to remain in St. Juan's until General Horé arrived in Panama from Portobello, when it was intended that we should make a public entry into the city.

Droves of wild cattle were feeding on the meadows, or standing on the brink of the river; whilst looking at them, we observed the cruel manner which the inhabitants of the country have of putting these animals to death: they advance to a distance of about 20 yards from them, and throw with great force and dexterity a coil of rope, the end of which being previously made into a noose, catches round the horns of the animal, then making two turns of the rope round a tree, draw it by force close to the trunk, when they advance behind the ox and cut both its hamstrings, then plunging a knife through the back part of its head, divide the spinal marrow. One of these animals so destroyed, was given for the use of the prisoners. After an interchange of visits amongst the officers, we went to sleep on the floor around the fire we had lighted.

During the following day the 7th, the colonel

of the Spanish Regiment of Catalonia arrived by the way of Chagres from Portobello, when he ordered the padre Polasses and two other gentlemen, natives of Carthagená, and who had come with us from St. Domingo, as before mentioned, into close custody with irons about their legs. Captain Sutton, Mr. Webster and Mr. Murphy who had represented themselves as merchants from Jamaica, were treated in a similar way: they were put into the jail of the town, a house separated at some little distance from the others, and under the charge of Serjeant Bos and a guard. They were of course under a good deal of apprehension, the more so, as it was now reported that we awaited in St. Juan's, the determination of the Council in Panama, respecting our lives. That something of this kind existed with respect to the padre and two other gentlemen there can be no doubt, as Bos late in the evening, enjoined the English party to take no notice of, nor ever mention to any one, what they saw transacted there that night. The morning of the 8th advanced, and was ushered in by the beat of a muffled drum, it was the dead march, and we imagined that poor Sutton and the others were going to meet their fate. We looked from

the door, and observed a man marched in front of a guard of soldiers, with his arms pinioned down at his side and attended by a priest, going to execution ; he passed, and shortly afterwards we heard the volley fired that sent him to his doom. This man we ascertained belonged to the Regiment of Catalonia, and had deserted to join us in Portobello, but was unfortunately caught before he could effect his purpose, and thus met his fate. A contrary order had been received with regard to the padre and his friends, they were however still kept in confinement along with the others, and afterwards marched all of them, pinioned to Panama.

At ten o'clock the prisoners who were encamped in their huts on the side of the river, received orders to resume the march, they immediately fell into rank and under a strong guard, filed off into the woods ; we shortly afterwards observed them crossing the water ; from their number and situation, they presented rather an interesting picture. The officers were to march the following day ; accordingly an hour before daylight we were awaked by the Spanish soldiers, their officer informing us that he had received orders to take from us our watches,

money and papers, which was consequently done; colonel Rafter losing a very fine old gold watch.

We left St. Juans early on the morning of the 9th, the country assuming an opener appearance as we advanced; during this day's march we passed several paisana's cottages with houses and provision grounds apparently belonging to most respectable proprietors; we crossed the river only three times and for the greater part of the day continued to ascend the mountains and elevated land on this side of the Isthmus.

We passed over several level plains of considerable extent, yet the forests still surrounded us, through which we had frequently to pursue our march. Having attained the extreme heights of a lofty mountain, on the declivity of which we were winding, we suddenly caught for the first time, the view of the great South Sea, stretching in endless prospect below; we traced its waters over a vast line of coast, varied by headlands and promontories and bays, along which Francisco, Pizarro, Almagro and Hernando de Luque first sailed to the conquest of Peru. I must here acknowledge that my sensa-

tions were at this time such, that I could have bounded from the earth and with the spirits of the wind, hovered for ever over the heights of the mountain. We imagined that we stood, as it were on the pinnacle of the earth, and looked down on both hemispheres of the world ! This part of the great Pacific or Southern Ocean, was first discovered by Balboa ; it still retains the name of the Gulf of St. Michael, which he gave to it, and is situated to the east of Panama.*

We were only allowed a few minutes to indulge a romantic feeling in the contemplation of this delightful picture we continued the route ; and on our descent from the mountain shortly lost sight of the Pacific Ocean.

We marched for the whole day over a description of country similar to what we had already

* The intrepidity of Balboa was such as distinguished him among his countrymen, at a period when every adventurer was conspicuous for daring courage. Accompanied by one hundred and ninety men, volunteers from Hispaniola, amongst whom was Francis Pizarro the future conqueror of Peru ; they were the first Europeans that crossed the Isthmus of Darien. " As soon as Balboa beheld the South Sea, he fell on his knees, and lifting up his hands to heaven, returned thanks to God, who had conducted him to a discovery so beneficial to his country, and so honorable to himself. They held on their course to the shore with great alacrity, when Balboa advancing up to the middle in the waves with his buckler and sword, took possession of that ocean in the name of the king his master, and vowed to defend it, with these arms, against all his enemies." *Robertson's Hist. of America.*

passed, across meadows, swamps, and woods, or over the lower range of the mountains that border on the coast, occasionally catching a glimpse of the distant sea, calm and tranquil as the lighter and attenuated airs that float upon its surface. As the evening approached, we felt a good deal fatigued; and having fallen short of the station where we were to have passed the night, halted at a few huts by the side of the road; these the Spanish soldiers occupied, whilst we were obliged to lie on the damp ground under some wild fruit trees, in front of the huts. We soon however made two large fires, and as we understood that we should enter Panama the next day, some delusive hopes of a better treatment than we experienced, caused us to spend the night more pleasantly than otherwise our unfortunate situation would have justified. Towards morning we were awoke by a heavy rain, which very shortly wetted us completely; the fires were nearly extinguished, and the employment of fetching wood, raising the fires, and drying our clothes, occupied us until day-break.

We began our march for Panama at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th May, after proceeding through detached pieces of open country, and

over a bad road, rendered worse by the rains. We arrived about 9 o'clock at the post we should have reached the night before ; this consisted of a large house, built of stone, and a cattle pen fronting a vast plain which lay before us ; here we found the advanced party of the prisoners, who had marched from St. Juan's on the 8th : they waited our arrival, that we might make a public entry into Panama. Several country gentlemen and caballeros from the city, were present to join the cavalcade. They were mounted on small neat horses, and rode swiftly over the plain in different directions, managing their horses with great dexterity. We remained here for about an hour, and resumed our march ; shortly after we left the plain, we came in sight of the spires of Panama : as we advanced the cathedral, and churches, and part of the city appeared in the distance : the road had now become broader, and more regular, whilst the cavalcade encreased every instant. Natives of widely separated countries, and of opposite sides of the globe, we were naturally objects of curiosity to each other, exclusive of the interest we excited as " Insurgentes." We passed over a large savannah, on the outside of the town, and

entered the suburbs about 1 o'clock, p. m. where we halted ; the weather was sultry hot, and we were detained here nearly an hour, until some arrangements were made for the cavalcade. The troops of the Catalonian regiment, and the militia formed a single file on each side of us ; our officers marched in front of the men, abreast of each other ; they were preceded by a company of the regiment of Catalonia, headed by their officers ; the rear being brought up by a body of militia troops. General Horé, who had violated the capitulation of Portobello, with his staff officers mounted on horseback, led the van ; the Spanish bugles sounded, the drums beat, yestos valerosos soldados, who had fought so valiant from the houses in Portobello, entered Panama in triumph with their captives. We were marched round the square, or Plàza St. Anna, in the suburbs, and from thence passed into the city by the " Puérta de la tierra," proceeding down the principal street, or calle mayor, into the great square in front of the cathedral. All the inhabitants of Panama were on the streets, or crowding the balconies and windows of the houses, which were hung with tapestry and rich cloths, and ornamented with chandeliers, lamps,

and gold and silver candlesticks, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs as we passed. We were marched twice through the public streets of the city, and from thence conducted without the walls, to the new barracks of the militia, on the sea shore, which were vacated for our reception, and destined for some time at least, to be our prison. Amidst this apparent rejoicing, there were many most respectable individuals in the city who regretted our fate, and felt in our misfortune a disappointment in the cause of their country.

Pedro Arias Davila first founded the Spanish settlement of Panama in 1517. He obtained permission from Ferdinand, King of Spain, through the influence of his patron the Bishop of Burgos, to remove the colony of Santa Maria from its unwholesome station to Panama, on the opposite side of the Isthmus ; and though it did not gain much in point of healthfulness by the change, the commodious situation of this new settlement contributed greatly to facilitate the subsequent conquests of the Spaniards in the extensive countries situated upon the southern ocean. Panama shortly afterwards became the rendezvous of Francisco Pizarro, Diego de

Almagro, and Hernando Luque in their successive expeditions for the discovery and conquest of Peru. Morgan the celebrated bucaneer, having with his followers captured Portobello about the year 1680, afterwards attacked Chagres, where, as described by the Abbé Raynal, he “ met for the first time with a resistance equal to the obstinacy of the attack. At the mouth of the important river of Chagres is a castle or fort built upon a steep rock against which the waves of the sea beat : that fortification, of difficult access, was defended by an intrepid officer of singular capacity, and by a garrison worthy of its chief. Morgan at length doubted whether he should relinquish or continue the siege, when a most fortunate accident came to the rescue of his reputation and his fortune. The commandant was killed, the fort took fire, and assailing it, he succeeded by that double misfortune in carrying the place.

He left his vessels at anchor with the necessary people to guard them, and with his boats ascended the river, the distance of one hundred and eighty miles as far as Cruces, where it becomes no longer navigable : he continued his march by land as far as Panama, which was not

above fourteen leagues distance. Upon a vast plain, which is before the town, he encountered numerous troops, whom he put to flight without much difficulty, and entered into the abandoned city, where he found immense treasures concealed in the wells and places under ground.

“The character of Morgan was not capable of inspiring the tender passions, he became engaged in an affair of gallantry, and experiencing a disappointment, in his rage he burnt Panama. He began his march on his return, with a great number of prisoners for whom he received a ransom some days afterwards, and arrived at the mouth of the Chagres with an immense booty.”

Panama was afterwards rebuilt at the bottom of the large bay of that name, on a more favourable situation than what the former city had occupied ; it is surrounded by walls which are heavily mounted with cannon, but easily assailable in several places ; the form of the town is that of an oval, the suburbs are placed at some little distance from it, and the population of the place may amount to about 20,000 people, of different grades of colour, chiefly mulattoes and blacks. There are several merchants in Panama natives of the country, who are possessed of con-

siderable property ; the public authorities are generally Spaniards. The houses are built of stone and brick, coated with white plaster, the upper part of several of them is constructed of wood ; they are lofty, regularly placed, and handsome, having in general a balcony in front. There are three large monasteries and a convent in Panama, several splendid churches and two hospitals, one, St. Juan de Dios, for the reception of the Spanish troops and poor of the town, the other, an hospital for females : the house of the governor is a large and handsome building, situated near the walls : the streets are all well paved and of sufficient width. Most of the houses in the suburbs or negro town are built of wood and are of course of an inferior description to those in the city ; there is a handsome church situated in the Plaza St. Anna.

The town is scantily supplied with bad water from the neighbouring hills and by the rain which is collected in wells within the city from the house tops. Every thing in Panama is at a great price, and provisions are often procured with difficulty. British goods are brought from Jamaica, which indeed has for some time past furnished most of the necessities and comforts

of the inhabitants, there being now only an occasional communication with Lima and other parts on the coasts of the South Sea.

The view from Panama of the bay and adjacent country are beautiful and interesting. A high mountain whose sides are covered with wood, rises at some little distance behind the town, on the summit of which is placed a signal station, that commands a view of the whole bay ; on the South-east and South, we behold the romantic mountains and plains, which vary in beautiful succession, bounded on the horizon by the higher range which stretch along the Isthmus whose summits are obscured or concealed by the distant mists. In front of the city we have a magnificent view of the bay with its broad expanse of waters, its islands and coral rocks. The largest of these islands is called Taboga and distant about nine miles from Panama ; it seems to consist of one large mountain, the ridges of which are divided into several peaks or heights at a greater or less elevation ; the climate I was informed, is here delightful, the water excellent, and rich provision grounds cover the declivities and vallies of the whole island.

It supplies Panama with ground provisions, fruit, pigs, poultry, eggs, &c. There are three other islands in the bay which are small, covered with wood and uninhabited.

CHAPTER V.

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners in Panama, and in Cheman and Canne in Darien, with the occurrences which took place during the time of their Imprisonment—Release of the Prisoners—March to Chagres, &c.

DURING the remainder of the day of our arrival in Panama, several of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood visited the prison ; the following day about fifty of our men, who were Catholics, volunteered into the Catalonian regiment, for a term of five years ; this they did in order to avoid the severe labour to which they were told they would otherwise be subjected ; on the day thereafter, the 12th, the other men were ordered out to work upon the public roads, from daylight to dusk at night. A determination had now been come to with regard to the officers ; this was intimated to them on the 13th, and the same day they were marched

to the beach, and embarked in canoes for Canne in Darien, under charge of serjeant Bos, appointed commandant of the place. The medical men were detained in Panama, and sent to the Hospital of St. Juan de Dios.

The town of Canne, as I was informed, consisted of a few reed huts, situated on the banks of a large river, at the bottom of very high mountains ; the rains are here heavy and incessant for more than three parts of the year.

Canne is 50 leagues from Panama, on the N. W. coast of the Pacific. I was told that when Santa Cruz, who had been left governor of Portobello, heard that the officers were sent to Canne, he clasped his hands together in apparent agony, and raising his eyes to heaven, muttered to himself a short prayer. Col. Geo. Ince, major Ross, captains Smith and Farnham, lieutenants M'Bean and Dudley, and Mr. Brett, who had been left sick at Portobello, shortly afterwards arrived in Panama, by way of Chagres, and were with captain Sutton and Mr. Webster, immediately sent off by general Horé, to Cheman in Darien twenty leagues along the coast to the North West. The officers were worked at these places in the same manner as the men were in

Panama. Cheman is more favourably situated in respect to health than Canne.

Whether the government imagined that they had already acted with sufficient severity against us by thus disposing of the officers, or whether General Horé felt unusually satisfied with himself at this time, or whether the circumstance arose from any representation made by the government in Jamaica in our favour, I do not know, but shortly afterwards the inhabitants of the town were allowed to take any of the men to act as servants in their houses, as tradesmen or as labourers at their estates in the country. In this way the working party from the prison was reduced in little more than a week to a very small number, the men were clothed, received sufficient food and were otherwise favourable treated: the medical men were allowed their parole.

At this time Mr. Phythian having unguardedly spoken to one of the inhabitants, of the violation of the capitulation at Portobello, was reported to General Horé and ordered by him from the hospital into prison to be worked like the other prisoners.

Several of the men-servants in the town began shortly to behave in a very improper manner,

getting drunk, becoming dishonest, speaking contemptuously of the Spanish troops, and other irregularities. In the month of July two men named Cox and Hayes, the latter a volunteer in the Catalonian Regiment, and both staunch in the cause in which we had engaged, formed a conspiracy to liberate themselves and their fellow-prisoners, and to join Lord Cochrane in the South Sea ; several of the men volunteers in the regiment, others employed in the town, with most of those in the prison were engaged in this plot ; their intention was to rush to the magazine, seize the arms, storm the town, plunder and set fire to it, whilst others of the party should push off into the bay, and get possession of the Schooner, *Venturosa*, in which they were all to have embarked, and directed their course towards Chili : had this scheme succeeded his Lordship no doubt would soon have brought them into a different state of discipline. Cox had paid a visit to the prison and was in conversation on the subject with one of the men, when he was overheard by an officer of the militia guard, who understood English. The officer reported the conversation to General Horé who immediately summoned a Court of Inquiry on the subject, when

the particulars of the plot were discovered, but as the evidence involved the character of some of the Spanish soldiers in the regiment, their colonel who presided, would not enter farther into the examination ; a report was made to the general, who immediately ordered Cox and Hayes to be shot, and every prisoner employed in the town or in the country, to be sent into prison. The men were drawn up in front of the deposito, the two culprits were brought out with their arms pinioned, and kneeling with their backs to the soldiers, received the balls on the hind part of their heads : they were buried in the sands upon the shore, which afterwards became the general burial place for the prisoners ; the execution took place on the 28th of July, 1819.

The men were now ordered to be worked with great severity, and on very trifling pretences they were beat with sticks in the most cruel manner, their food consisting of only rice and peas with about three ounces of meat per day for each man. From this time we had always a crowded hospital, 15 or 16 men dying per month. It seemed to be the intention of the government gradually to destroy them ; the medical men were not allowed to walk the streets

without a sentinel. I may here remark that their conduct to the prisoners seemed always to be much influenced by the news they received of the operations of the patriots in different parts of the continent, as at Rio del Hacha, Santa Fe, at Lima, and other parts.

On the 4th of August the news was made known in Panama that Col. Rafter with his officers were up in arms in Canne ; on the following day we were informed that 14 of them were shot including the colonel, in the act of attempting their escape to join the Indians ; the truth however was conjectured by most of the inhabitants : it was said that General Horé, who at first intended to put all the officers to death, gave orders to Bos, to concert the scheme and to entrap them in the act of escaping. No man could be better adapted than Bos for the execution of this order.

On the 2d. Sept. a large frigate was telegraphed in the bay from the signal station, which she answered by hoisting the Spanish colours, she was seen to pass behind the island of Taboga where she cast anchor ; being suspected to be a patriot vessel, a reinforcement of troops was sent off to the island during the night. On the after-

noon of the following day, she weighed anchor at flood tide, and was shortly afterwards laid in front of a battery erected upon the island, against which she immediately opened her fire ; during this time the walls of Panama, the spires of the churches and convents, and the sea shore were crowded with spectators. In less than half an hour, the fort was completely demolished, about 200 Chilian troops were immediately landed from the frigate, the Spaniards retreated to the town of Taboga which they attempted to defend, it was instantly taken by storm, the brave Chilians pursuing the Spanish troops into the mountains, whilst the conflagration of Taboga was observed from Panama. In the course of the night several wounded men from the island were brought to the hospital of St. Juan de Dios, when we ascertained that the name of the frigate was the Rose, commanded by Captain Illingsworth, belonging to Lord Cochrane's squadron off Lima. On the following day the frigate's launch approached with a flag of truce, we understood with a proposition from Capt. Illingsworth to General Horé, to treat respecting the liberation of the British subjects captured at Portobello. The troops made prisoners, and the

cargo of the *Rose* in captured goods, was offered by Capt. Illingsworth for our liberties, that we might be sent on board of his ship at Taboga, and although communications were daily continued with regard to this subject, while the *Rose* was in the bay, General Horé would not consent to the proposition ; on the contrary, he treated the prisoners at this time with the greatest severity. Whilst this negotiation continued, Capt. Illingsworth came on shore and remained incognito in Panama for three days ; he was observed one evening standing near the main gate, examining and counting the prisoners as they passed without the city, from work. On the following day a letter was put into the hands of one of the men, which intimated that at midnight the troops of the frigate would be landed, and an attack made on the prison, during which they were to rush past the guard, run along the shore and embark in the boats and canoes that would be there to receive them. Unfortunately however the commandant had either been informed of the scheme or anticipated it ; the prisoners were removed early in the evening to a large building near the walls within the city ; no attack consequently took place. It was said that a barrel of gun-

powder had been that day discovered, concealed in the cathedral ; be this as it may, a number of the inhabitants were at this time suspected to be meditating an insurrection. Orders were forthwith issued to the troops, that should the enemy attempt a landing, every prisoner in Panama was immediately to be put to death : the report of a gun, fired from the walls, was to be signal. Piquets and sentries were stationed along the shore, and regularly relieved day and night.

The misery to which the prisoners were reduced was dreadful ; they now meditated the most desperate acts, which they were solely restrained from putting in execution, by a hope that the *Rose* frigate preceded only by a few days other ships sent by Lord Cochrane, for the capture of the place. In the meantime, the launch of the frigate cruized constantly in the bay, and took every Spanish vessel that attempted to enter, overhauling the provision canocs, and capturing money to a considerable extent.

As the launch, when she appeared with a flag of truce, anchored only without gun-shot from the walls, several plans of escape were formed by the prisoners. On the 7th October, she cast anchor in the evening in front of the prison, I

imagine, with a view of giving an opportunity to any who might wish to avail themselves of it ; I may also mention that canoes were, at this time, often left upon the shore, in very inviting places. So soon, therefore, as the prisoners came in from work, and observed the launch so favourably situated, a party of six of them determined to get on board of her. There were Mr. T. Phythian, our former associate in St. Juan de Dios, Serjeants James, Hughes, and John Leard, J. Smith, and John Lewis, a black man, both seamen, and Wm. Stokely. About 8 o'clock p. m. they passed into a shed, used for cooking, behind the prison ; they found here two men who acted as cooks for the week, named Lundy and Last, who seeing them fix a rope in the embrasure and let themselves down into the ditch, followed the example, and joined their party. They passed under the walls and along the shore, undiscovered by the sentries, to a place where several canoes were anchored, in two of which they embarked ; but having no paddles they were obliged to use the thwarts or seats in lieu of them ; the wind, most unfortunately, blew strong in towards the shore that night. They pushed the canoes off, but could make no progress, and

getting broad-side on to the waves both canoes swamped ; the whole party reached the shore with some difficulty, and immediately separated ; Mr. Phythian, Smith, Stokely, Lundy, and Last, returned to the place under the prison from whence they had escaped ; Smith being a seaman, swung himself up by the rope, and got into the prison undiscovered ; the others repeatedly attempted it, but could not succeed. At 11 o'clock, the party without were missed by the guard ; a search immediately took place about the prison and on the shore, and was continued during the night, but without success. At daylight, however, a sentry on the walls perceived Mr. Phythian and his party, lying, imperfectly concealed amidst the weeds and brambles, in the ditch ; they were, of course, instantly taken and put into confinement. At 12 o'clock they were ordered, by General Horé, for execution ; a padre of the town then paid them a visit, but his offices being declined, he pronounced them obstinate heretics, and retired. The men were drawn up behind the prison ; a number of the inhabitants of the town were present, who dared not make any interest in their favour ; a file of soldiers approached the unfortunate victims, who were

kneeling, with their backs turned towards them, and prepared to die with manly fortitude. Mr. Phythian looked at the Catalonian officers, in a manner prophetic of a day of retribution. The order to fire was given, and they all fell at the same instant ; Mr. Phythian showing some signs of life, was wantonly bayoneted by one of the soldiers. Shortly afterwards Lewis was brought into the prison, and immediately underwent the same fate ; he was discovered by the soldiers in a fisherman's hut, about four miles along the shore. Serjeant Hughes was found on one of the small islands in the bay : he had swam a distance of nearly four miles from the place where the canoes had swamped, and did not yield himself a prisoner, although armed only with a stick, until he was severely wounded by the party in pursuit of them. When brought into prison, his hands and feet were observed to be dreadfully cut, by the coral rocks over which he had climbed, his body being quite covered with blood ; he walked steadily up to the place of execution, looked for a moment at the dead bodies of his companions, knelt down, and resolutely met his fate. The officer who reported to General Horé that Hughes had been taken, begged

at the same for his life, observing, that he was a remarkably fine looking man ; the general replied, that he would be a so much more acceptable to God, ordering him to be shot. The bodies of these unfortunate associates were buried in the sands. Serjeant Leard was the only one of the party who evaded the vigilance of the Spaniards ; he had served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, could speak the language, and consequently had many friends in the town. He escaped, during the night, to the house of one of them, who secreted and maintained him, until the arrival in the bay of the American frigate *Macedonian*, on the 23d of October, when he was left on one of the islands, and taken on board by a boat belonging to the frigate.

Captain Hart, of *H. M. S. Sapphire*, and two other English officers arrived in Panama, from Jamaica, on the 16th October ; it was said that at the request of General Horé, he paid a visit to Captain Illingsworth, at Taboga. The *Rose* frigate left the bay on the 18th : Captain Hart took no notice of the British prisoners in Panama, nor were they better treated after his departure. The sick were removed, early in the

month of November: from San Juan de Dios to an hospital without the walls, near the sea, for the purpose of better accommodating the poor received into the Spanish hospital.

The Macedonian, Captain Downs, anchored in the bay of Panama, on the 23d December, 1819. General Horé, it was reported, in his endeavours to entertain this gentleman and his officers, got himself oftener than once zealously muggy. The manly independence, however, of Captain Downs' character, was not calculated to obtain the good opinion of the general, nor was the humane and benevolent interest he took in behalf of the British prisoners, adapted to gain his friendship. The general had, at first, promised Captain Downs twenty-four men, for the use of his frigate ; when she sailed for St. Blas, about the 10th of January, four men only were put on board of her ; before she got under weigh, however, two more effected their escape, viz. Assistant-surgeon Kirnan, and Hawkins, a volunteer in the regiment of Catalonia. Kirnan was dressed in woman's clothes, Hawkins as a sailor. They passed off in the ship's boat, with the American officers. Captain Downs was so good as twice to order fresh

beef for the prisoners, and to send them a quantity of biscuit.

About the beginning of February the English frigate, *Andromache*, Captain Sheriff, arrived in the bay of Panama: she sailed again on the 5th of March, with a freight of dollars on board, for St. Blas. Captain Sheriff made General Horé a present of a boat, and was otherwise on the most friendly terms with him. During his stay at Panama, the prisoners were better treated than usual; but although, as it was said, the general offered to him thirty of our men for the use of his ship, none were ever put on board of her when she sailed; which either proves that my information was incorrect, or that Captain Sheriff declined receiving any of the prisoners on board the *Andromache*; his conduct, however, was otherwise kind to them. Fresh beef was, by his order sent to the prison, and when he sailed, he made a present of ten dollars to each of the women prisoners with their husbands in Panama. Mr. Mercier, a gentleman of an excellent character, who arrived in the *Macedonian* from Lima, was also, during his stay in Panama, extremely kind to the prisoners.

The ship *Reyna*, of 28 guns, owned by mer-

chants in Lima and Panama arrived from San Blas, the latter end of march, 1820. She sailed for the same place on the 27th of July.

On the 5th of June the American frigate *Macedonian* again anchored in the bay—As there was not, at this time, any prospect of our obtaining our liberties, this opportunity of escape was too favourable to be lost, I therefore determined to avail myself of it. Mr. Ryan who had lately arrived from Portobello, where he acted as surgeon to the prisoners, had the same object in view ; but residing in the hospital of San Juan de Dios where he was as a patient, and having his parole in Panama, he had every means of succeeding in his attempt. We both knew that should one of us effect his escape, the other must attend the sick prisoners, with little or no prospect of release before him. Mr. Ryan had still a more urgent motive to even a desperate exertion, having whilst in Portobello incurred the displeasure of General Horé he was under orders to be sent to Canne. On the night of the 9th of June, having made two paddles, I proceeded with my servant across the guard-room of the hospital for the prisoners, where all were asleep, except the sentry before the gate ; we entered a

small room and ascended a staircase to an upper apartment, taking an opportunity when the soldier passed within, we fastened a pair of sheets together, and to the window, from whence watching the sentry, alternately, and communicating by signs, we dropped below, one after the other, and were quickly lost to sight amidst the bushes. We passed along the shore, behind the negro-town, to where the canoes lay, the tide had just turned, but unfortunately there were no small canoes within a considerable distance from the shore, we reached a large one with some difficulty and endeavoured to get her off, but could not succeed after repeated trials, our paddles being too small for the size of the canoe ; we at length shipped a sea which obliged us to desist. When we reached the shore we observed two fishermen coming along the sands, it was too late to retreat, I offered them 30 dollars to take us on board the American frigate, which being at the risk of their lives, they would not attempt. We left them abruptly and proceeded to the shore near another part of the town, intending to seize the general's canoe, which lay near the house, built for the Andromache's boat, we were engaged in unloosing this from the shore, when

we observed a soldier approaching us from the boat-house, we immediately stooped and run along the sands, fortunately doubling him before he could perceive who we were; we stood at some distance from him, and saw him push off shortly afterwards to plunder some provision canoes at anchor near the town. Having thus failed in two attempts to get off by the canoes, we had no other alternative left than to endeavour to enter the hospital unperceived by the way we had escaped, or to take refuge in the house of one of the inhabitants of the town. We returned to the hospital and took at first, a distant view of the gate; then approached by degrees nearer, we at length observed the sentry sleeping on his musket within the porch. We made all haste, no time was to be lost, I swung myself up by the sheet, (which had not been noticed) with the assistance of the servant who stood on the sill of a window below, he did the same until I got hold of his arm and pulled him in, we descended the stair, crossed the guard-room unperceived, and reached our apartment without the circumstance being known to more than one in the hospital.

On the following morning in endeavouring to

ascertain the lodgings of the American officers, I met some of them unexpectedly in the street, when on making myself known, they offered me their assistance, in the most friendly manner, to effect my escape on board the Macedonian : as the sentry who followed me interrupted our conversation, we could only arrange that I should endeavour to see them about 7 o'clock in the evening, at their sick quarters. There was a grand procession that night in the Plaza St. Anna ; I chose a different sentry, as I said, for the purpose of seeing it ; but instead of this passed into the city, and unperceived, entered the lodgings of the American officers ; the militia soldier following me to the door of their room. I purposed setting the sentry asleep by a dose of opium given to him in rum, but two invalid officers objected to this method, as it might prevent them from obtaining passports from General Horé to proceed across the Isthmus for Jamaica. It was then suggested that I should pass into an old church in ruins, in front of the house they lodged in, where no doubt the sentry would follow me ; then seizing his musket, two of the officers should rush in behind him, gag his mouth, tie his hands and feet, leave him there, disguise

myself in some of the sick officers clothes, pass with the others to the shore, and embark in their boat for the frigate ; but unfortunately for the success of the plan, the invalid officers had the same objections to this as they had made to the former proposal, and on the same account. We next attempted to bribe the sentry ; he was given first a strong glass of rum grog, and then offered 50 dollars to allow me to escape ; telling him to state to the serjeant of the guard that he had lost me amidst the crowd at the procession. The poor fellow trembled from head to foot, no arguments could prevail with him ; he answered every one of them by telling us that were he to do so, he would be shot by the general. I gave him five dollars to keep the matter secret ; he was a black, and placing his hand on his breast, told me that he was also a man, and would say nothing of the circumstance and he kept his word. I then took leave of the officers of the Macedonian, whose disinterested and friendly behaviour I shall always recollect, with a determination to make another trial by a canoe during the night ; I was prevented from doing this by observing two loaded muskets at the door of my room in the evening. The following morning I heard

that Mr. Ryan had effected his escape on board, dressed as a seaman, and carrying a bundle of linen under his arm. The Macedonian sailed for the coast of Chili in the afternoon, the 13th June, 1820.

On the 24th June, the New Constitution arrived in Panama from Old Spain ; it was proclaimed to the troops and inhabitants on Monday the 26th ; the troops received it in gloomy silence, the inhabitants with indifference ; no rejoicing took place. General Horé had known of the revolution in Spain since about the beginning of April, and had tendered his resignation to the government. He purchased at this time, the estate of Pandesuca, intending to retire there with his family. His mortification, therefore, was extreme, when, as a reward for his *distinguished* services, the Constitutional government appointed him to the command of the small provincial department of Watermelâr, on the confines of Mexico. The Spanish troops also now required the payment of their arrears, which, since the time of their arrival in the country, had been unjustly withheld from them, by general Horé ; and considering themselves no longer soldiers of the old government, they loudly de-

manded to be sent home to Spain ; execrating South America, the ground on which they stood, the noxious air they breathed, and the inhabitants amongst whom they lived. “ *Mil maldiciones sobre todo del mundo.*” The greater part of them refused to do any duty ; and being confined to their barracks, under a strong militia guard, in their rage they broke and destroyed everything. Others proceeded out to Pandesuca, but the general escaped and concealed himself in Panama. As a dernier resource, he issued orders that every Spanish soldier should march at daylight on the following morning for the different stations in the province, as Chagres, Portobello, San Juan’s and Chirera ; or that he would banish them to do the duty of the militia troops, on the Indian barrier of the N. W. provinces of the Isthmus. They obeyed the order, and left Panama the following day.

As the general had hitherto always been implicitly obeyed, this disposition of the troops harassed him a good deal ; the obstacles he met with in the election of the Juntas of the constitution, the unexpected opposition he encountered almost everywhere in his intrigues to establish a corrupt representation, added to his chagrin,

and as it was generally thought, excited the bilious attack of fever of which he died, on Saturday the 8th July. He was buried with military honours, but the ceremony was thinly attended, and all seemed to evince a satisfaction rather than a regret for his death.

Duplicates of the dispatches containing the Constitution arrived in Panama on the 14th of September, with an order it was said, to liberate the prisoners, British subjects taken at Portobello. This was accordingly signified to us by the Governor, the *Teniente del Rey*, and received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. An order was issued by this good old man, that the prisoners should be no longer worked, he had before given liberty to several of the men who were tradesmen, to engage themselves in the town ; and was at all times ready to oblige the prisoners in every possible way. It was at the same time signified that any of the prisoners who could find employment, as servants or as husbandmen in the country, would be allowed to do so, conforming themselves to the laws established on such occasion, by H. M. the king of Spain.

On the 20th September 1820, every prisoner

under confinement, from whatever cause, on the Isthmus of Darien, was liberated by an order from the Constitutional Government of Old Spain : the same day I received an order to break up the hospital for English prisoners, and to remove the sick to San Juan de Dios, with a request to select forty seven of the men capable for the journey, to proceed to Chagres, from thence to Jamaica, as soon as there should be a ship there to receive them,

Out of nearly 340 prisoners, marched to Panama, 17 months ago, only 121 now survived the labour and misery of their situation ; 34 officers were sent off to Cheman and Canae in Darien, 50 leagues along the coast of the Pacific ; 14 of them were shot by order of the government, most of them British half-pay officers, captains, and lieutenants ; of the others, eight only survived, the rest having, as was stated to me, died of disease : the surviving officers I was told, had been sent for from Panama. I beg here to remark, that no kindness could exceed that of the benevolent inhabitants of Panama towards the British prisoners, from the time of their arrival, until they received their liberties, under every

privation and suffering to which they were so inhumanly subjected.

At 5 o'Clock on the morning of the 22d Sept. the first party of the men marched from Panama for Chagres, 20 of the late prisoners had accepted situations in the town and neighbourhood ; the rest of the men were to follow, so soon as another British ship of war arrived in Chagres from Jamaica. Nothing particular occurred in our march across the Isthmus to Cruces ; the country seemed to be more open and better inhabited than on the route from Portobello. We arrived at Cruces on the afternoon of the 23d. The town is small, but very respectably peopled, and is situated on the declivity, and at the bottom of a hill, extending to the side of the river Chagres. There is a paltry fort here, mounted with four small guns, and a party of 8 soldiers. We embarked in two canoes, on the river, at 8 o'clock on the following morning ; four black men pulled the oars of each canoe ; we descended the Chagres with great rapidity : the banks of the river are clothed with uninterrupted woods along its whole course ; a few miserable huts occasionally showed the only vestiges of human habitation, whilst the numerous alligators, seen on its shores, seemed

to contend with man the dominion over these wild solitudes. We arrived in Chagres early on the morning of the 26th, and were conducted to the castle, where the men were to remain with liberty to work in the town, until the arrival of H. M. S. Bann, at that time laying at Portobello. The schooner Swift, M'Cadden from Jamaica, was lying in the harbour of Chagres ; I embarked in her by permission of the governor on the 27th, with my assistant Mr. Hazlett. We sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 4th October, and arrived there on the 14th. On leaving South America, where we had been so unfortunate, and encountered so much hardship and suffering, our feelings so long allied with misfortune, were affected by the separation. For

“ There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
 There is a rapture on the lonely shore ;
 There is society where none intrudes
 By the deep sea, and music in its roar.” *Lord Byron.*

CHAPTER VI.

Remarks on the Expedition of General M'Gregor, and present state
of the Patriot Cause.

The cultivation of the human mind has ever been considered by philosophers to be of the first importance to the species, not only as it regards our welfare and happiness, but as the origin or fountain of every thing that is great, or noble in our natures : nothing can give us such delight, nor any thing approximate us nearer to that state of perfection, which we may contemplate, but never can reach in our present state of existence.

Our beneficent Creator hath endowed us with mental and corporeal faculties, not only far superior to all other creatures but capable of the most extended degree of improvement ; learned and eminent men have consequently distinguished

themselves in all ages, and to them, nations and communities are indebted for the high degree of civilization at which they have arrived.

When, however, the public mind at large is enlightened by a very generally diffused system of education, each individual not only becomes sensible of his own importance in society, but is conscious of all the privileges to which he is entitled ; the mind, emancipated from the narrow prejudices of its humbler state, springs elastic from its shackles, and with an impulse that is irresistible. It was in this state of the public feeling that the most important changes took place in the British Constitution, this, established the Constitution of America and first planted liberty on the shores of the great Atlantic Ocean ; and something like this state of the public mind produced the French Revolution ; but the total absence of a steady character and correct judgment in this people, rendered their attempt abortive.

Great Britain and America have thus, in a more particular manner, advanced rapidly to a high degree of national prosperity, and at present hold a commanding attitude in the political scale of nations. The constitutions of the two coun-

tries are different : the language, the religion, education, habits and manners of life are the same in both ; while each are jealous of their liberties, and interest themselves warmly in the political struggles of other nations for the invaluable blessings of freedom. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the people of both countries should aid and encourage the patriots of South America in their contests with the mother country or Old Spain.

The inhabitants of this vast continent are at present only emerging from a state of comparative ignorance, a great part of them are unacquainted with the nature of liberty ; the struggle has thus been protracted, local, and undecisive, although many of their actions with the enemy have been characterised by a determined bravery and self devotion worthy of so great a cause. The contending armies in Chili were drawn up in front of each other, a river only separated them ; they were to engage the following morning at daylight, and both were under arms for the night ; the patriots encamped on the sloping banks of the river, passed the interval in listening to the melancholy airs and wild music of their native mountains, which being heard by

their countrymen in the ranks of the enemy, they came over during the night and joined them, the battle which ensued, although still inferior in numbers, justified the hopes of the general ; few of the enemy escaped to tell the tale. I have heard indeed many interesting anecdotes of individual bravery and self devotion, amongst this people, to the cause of their country, that certainly have not been surpassed either in ancient or modern times.

Neither of the governments of England or America have openly assisted the patriots, but a number of enterprising individuals from both countries, have in a more or less organized form, entered into this service by sea and land : privateers have been privately fitted out from their ports, that have swept the seas of Spanish commerce, and ravaged the shores of the great South American Continent, and a number of officers and individuals of every description have proceeded under different leaders to join their armies ; but from the difference in religion, some groundless jealousies and a want of proper discipline or order in their force, their services have neither been so successful or available as they might otherwise have been in the cause.

The brilliant successes, however, of the patriot arms at Santa Fé and in the Carracas have now given, it is hoped, a decided character to the contest ; the victorious banners of the Army of New Grenada have lately floated under the walls of Carthagená, and will 'ere long perhaps wave upon its ramparts.—Nor is it to be supposed that these brave soldiers will stop short amidst the career of victory, to accept of a Constitution proffered to them by the government of Old Spain, which will not only involve their safety, but prove in its administration nothing but a fantasm.

The provinces of Venezuela, Caraccas and Cumana to the banks of the river Orinono ; Santa Fé, Antioquia, los Llanos and Cagnan in the kingdom of New Grenada, are free, and now constitute the republic of Columbia, acquired from the Spaniards by force of arms, and the indefatigable perseverance of the brave inhabitants of these countries, during all the vicissitudes of a varied and protracted struggle of above ten years.

Modern and ancient Chili extending along the coasts of the great South Sea, from cape Taytan to the confines of Peru ; the Audiencia of Buenos

Ayres, Tucuman with the lofty Andes, now flourish in liberty ; Mexico is in a state of insurrection, the valiant army of San Martin is in Peru and before the gates of Lima, whilst the victorious fleet of Lord Cochrane rides triumphant on the vast shores of the Pacific Ocean. Can Spain who hath already lost 80,000 men in the conflict, and is only recovering under her free constitution, from a state of exhaustion, apathy and folly, contend against the inhabitants of these immense countries, determined to be free ? The war may be protracted, but the result is evident ; and although Spain may not acknowledge the independence of her colonies, we believe that the wisdom of her Cortes hath already decided the contest at an end.

Yet however much we may feel disposed to indulge a hope, consonant with the best interests of humanity, we cannot view the *proprio interés*, the jealousies, distrusts and suspicions that have thwarted and so often defeated the exertions of the patriots from the very commencement of the struggle, without the most severe disappointment ; nor can we anticipate complete success to the cause, unless unanimity and concord, ability and active exertion, prevail in

the councils, in the armies and amongst the agents of the patriotic governments. Agriculture and commerce have yet to flourish in this vast continent, but it is painful to think how often the welfare and happiness of millions, have been defeated by the vices and imbecility of a comparatively small number of mankind: It is necessary for all who embark in this cause to recollect the speech of Pizarro, one of the earliest and most distinguished conquerors of South America. Taking his sword in his hand, and tracing with its point a long line upon the ground, which terminated in the direction of Peru; then turning towards his followers, "Messieurs," said Pizarro, "this line is a symbol of toil, hunger, thirst, sufferings, wounds, diseases, and of all the other evils and dangers, which we go to encounter in this conquest, even to the end of our lives. Let those who have courage enough to brave and to surmount all these difficulties, pass this line, as an assurance of their valour, and of their being faithful companions to me. On the contrary, let those who deem themselves incapable of so high an enterprise, return to their country, my intention being to retain no one by force; for how small so ever

the number of those may be who remain, I hope with the assistance of God, to whom the greatest glory of all our designs belong, we shall persevere to the end and will part from those who are desirous to abandon us."

A List of the names and fate of the Officers who accompanied the Expedition.

Died in Portobello by disease.

Lieutenants Craig, Fever; Captain Mayers, ditto.

Left Portobello before the Recapture.

Colonel Woodbine, for Jamaica, on Service; Major Bezant, Captains Cambuscade, Bombatch, and Muller, for Jamaica, resigned the service, Mr. Carruthers for ditto, on service.

Escaped at the Recapture of Portobello.

Colonel Johnstone, escaped in Capt. Lowe's Schooner. The Hon. Charles Semple, and Captain Coakley, died afterwards at Aux Cayes, St. Domingo. Captain Guddeson, on board one of the ships in the harbour. Captain Lowe, sea service, on board his own Schooner. Lieut. Meharra, ditto. concealed himself in an oven, escaped on board H. M. S. Sapphire, afterwards died of fever at Bermuda. Lieut. Dickson, escaped on board the Hero. Surgeon M'Donald, on board one of the ships in the harbour.

Killed at the recapture of Portobello.

Colonel O'Hara, Captains Acton, and Gordon; Lieutenants Stewart, O'Haggan, Booth; Paymaster-general Binstead, Mr. Ryan, jun. Commissary Department; Don Lopez, Ex-governor of Carthagen.

Died in Panama.

Lieut. Moore, of fever; Mr. Phythian, Medical Department, Shot.

Shot at Canué in Darien.

Colonel Rafter ; Captains Dawson, Black, O'Shaugnessy, Frost, Nelson, ; Lieutenants Nasson, Finny, Seargell, Coats, Howard. Commissary-General Walker, Mr. Harewood, Commissary Department, Mr. Bennet, Draughtsman.

Died at Canué in Darien.

Captain O'Callogan ; Lieutenants Bonamie, Haddock, Oakly, sea-service, Mr. Franciosi, Deputy-Commissary-General, Mr. Bruin, Commissary Department ; Cornets Baldwin, jun. Howell, Seullard, Second Lieutenant M'Donald.

Colonel Ince died at Cheman in Darien.

Liberated to accompany Mr. Mercier to Jamaica, Feb. 1820. Mr. Burton Surgeon—liberated the 20th of Sept. at Panama, Padre Polasses, with two South American Officers—left in Portobello after the recapture Padre Lazarus—left on duty in St. Domingo. Mr. Parry—escaped on board the American frigate Macedonian in the Bay of Panama, Surgeon Ryan—escaped on board the Macedonian, Assistant-Surgeon Kirnan—drowned at sea, whilst bathing, Lieut. Plombat.—died on the passage from Jamaica to St. Andrews, Captain Leigh.

Liberated from Cheman, Aug. 1820, Capt. Sutton, Mr. Webster.

Liberated at Panama, 20th Sept. 1820.

Surgeon Weatherhead, Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Murphy.

Officers alive at Cheman when we left Panama.

Captains Ross, Farnham, and Smith ; Lieut. M'Bean ; Cornet Dudley, Mr. Brett.

Major Baldwin, the only surviving officer at Canne when we left Panama.

APPENDIX.

A REPORT OF THE DISEASES

Which attacked the British Subjects made Prisoners at Portobello, in the Expedition; with Observations on the Climate of the Northern part of South America, and its influence on Disease—State of Medicine amongst the Spanish Practitioners, &c.

That portion of the coast of South America which extends between Chagres and Carthagena, is subject, during the greater part of the year to almost continual rains. The face of the country presents the view of immense forests, uninterrupted and impenetrable; a few lonely and wild footpaths unknown to the bewildered stranger, traverse this woody country, conduct him to the banks of unknown rivers, to deep vallies between the mountains, and over their majestic summits. Surrounded and covered by interminable thickets, he in vain looks for the cultivated face of nature; a peasant's cottage or reed hut is all that occasionally cheers his eye; myriads of ants, lizards, and musquitoes annoy his sleep, while the serpents and tiger-cats prowl around him and endanger his safety.

South America has been a Spanish colony above three centuries, yet, with the exception of a very few places, forests and immense Savannahs still cover the face of the country, which is thinly inhabited by a half civilized people, and destitute of all the conveniences of life; rich in the ores of the precious metals, but involved by the policy of a

jealous government in the profound and silent sleep of chaotic nature.

This country, extending from 13 N. to 49 S. degrees of latitude, possesses every variety of climate and of soil, and is capable of affording every production of nature; its inhabitants scattered over a vast continent, although naturally lively and active, are incapable of contending against the luxuriant vegetation of their country, the influence of superstition, and an oppressive government. With regard however to the latter cause, changes have lately taken place in that country which promise the happiest results.

With this brief view of the present state of South America, I shall now confine myself to the more particular object of this appendix, viz. a report of the diseases incident to the British subjects, prisoners at Portobello, Chagres, and Panama on the Isthmus of Darien, also those affecting the Spanish troops and the native inhabitants of the country.

The situations of Portobello and Chagres are particularly obnoxious to intermittent and bilious fevers. Both towns are in the close vicinity of wooded hills and low marshy grounds, which in Chagres stretch along the banks of the river of that name. An atmosphere loaded with humidity, succeeded by the heat of a tropical sun, and the chilly dews of the night, are circumstances which, as may be easily supposed, generate fevers of the most obstinate and fatal tendency. The constitutions of Europeans, the British in particular, are strongly disposed to inflammatory action, too often excited by the almost habitual abuse of spirituous liquors; to this cause and to the debilitating effects resulting from it, but more particularly to the effects arising from the localities we have mentioned above, are to be ascribed the fevers that occurred amongst us while we were in possession of Portobello.

These fevers were chiefly of the continued form, with nothing otherwise remarkable in their symptoms, than that the head was violently affected from the very commencement of the disease. They were treated by blood-letting; and what

will appear rather singular to West-India practitioners, who have condemned the practice, by emetics, which we found beneficial in all cases, given when the patients were first affected; by blisters, antimonial diaphoretics, calomel combined with other cathartics, &c. Ablution with vinegar and water was also used; during the convalescent state we found wine and bark very useful. Two cases of intermittent fever occurred: the treatment of this disease I shall have occasion to speak of hereafter. Wounds and ulcers were found extremely disposed to become gangrenous, and were, in all instances, tedious and difficult to heal. When Portobello was re-taken by the Spaniards, I had occasion to operate on three cases, none of whom survived, gangrene having supervened in all.

As soon as it was known in the hospital, by the heavy firing of musketry, that the Spaniards were in Portobello, the sick who previous to this were incapable of helping themselves, with the exception of two, fled from the hospital towards the lower Fort of San Fernandes, called by us Fort M'Gregor; some of them were shot in the attempt, the rest succeeded in entering the upper bastion by means of the halyards of the flag-staff, and what will appear rather surprising, stood to the guns or used their pieces with as much spirit as the men in perfect health.

After the capitulation, and its violation by the Spanish General Horé, we were marched in two divisions, as we have already mentioned, prisoners for Panama (about 340 men); we were eight days in passing the Isthmus, and until we reached St. Juan's, crossed rivers from eleven to thirty times in a day, and often sleeping in the woods on the ground, in the open air, with no covering, exposed to heavy rains and night dews; yet such was the unaccountable incitement of mind in all, which may show its influence on health, that a fortnight after our arrival in Panama we had not a single patient on the sick list. Thirty-four officers were sent off to Cheman and Canne in Darien, 50 leagues along the coast of the Pacific, (the medical men were detained in Panama), several

of these officers were shot : the remainder save eight who survived, died of continued fevers, called in this country, river fevers, and of intermittents. These latter in almost every instance proved fatal by inducing organic derangement of the abdominal viscera.

On our arrival in Panama, the prisoners, except the medical men, were daily worked like negroes, under the heat of a burning sun, and during the heavy rains, from daylight in the morning to dusk at night ; their diet consisted only of rice and peas with a little pork cut up amongst it. For the last five months we had generally about 30 patients from 2 to 3 of whom died per month ; the working party were under a guard of the Catalonian regiment, who on the slightest pretences beat the prisoners with sticks in the most cruel manner, nor did the convalescents and debilitated men whom we were obliged to discharge from the hospital, escape this barbarity ; sinking under their loads, they were beat and forced onwards till exhausted nature, incapable of further suffering, sunk inanimate at their feet, when they were again sent to the hospital, where they generally died. The diseases most prevalent in the hospital were continued fevers, which were of the same character with those in Portobello, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of diet in the convalescent state, which as may be supposed, was very different from what we had been there accustomed to.

During the time of our imprisonment there was always a great proportion of our patients affected with intermittents, particularly during and immediately after heavy rains, or when the men were employed in cutting wood, making or repairing roads, in marshy situations, or weeding the ditches round the ramparts of the city. This disease was for the most part of an obstinate character, continuing to affect the patient with little or no variation in the symptoms for upwards of four months, leaving him in the most exhausted state, affected with visceral obstruction, œdema of the legs, or a general anasarcaous state of the body ; and to such an extent, that in the limbs, the integuments were frequently ruptured and mortification ensued ; which however in most instances was cured, though always tediously. Other effects of this disease, were jaundice, dysentery alba, and

watery diarrhœa; this latter termination was almost always fatal. The first indication with me in the treatment of intermittents, was to cleanse the stomach and bowels, by an emetic and cathartic; the decoction of bark was then used, or the powder of bark with a few grains of nitre added to it. When these medicines proved ineffectual, a cure in most instances was effected by exciting and supporting a moderate ptyalism for about a fortnight or three weeks; when icterus shewed itself, ptyalism was kept up until the cure was completed. In all instances I found a slight mercurial course of the greatest use, as it rarely happened that the liver and spleen escaped disease. The dysentery that supervened, I treated in the usual way, and found calomel the most effectual in the cure of this disease. Bitter infusions in a few instances, seemed to do good to those affected with watery diarrhœa. We had four cases of the *causus* or yellow fever in the hospital, three of these occurred in men who had been at work on estates in the country; one of them was brought to the hospital from General Hore's estate of Pandasuca; the general himself had died of the disease about a week before. The treatment followed was bleeding and attempt to affect the mouth as early as possible.

We had always a great number of ulcers amongst the patients in the hospital, many of them of an indolent and foul description; they were treated successfully by poultices, afterwards by stimulating applications, and dressing the sore with powder of bark, &c. We were not allowed bandages, and I was generally confined in my practice to the cheapest description of medicines.

The same order of fevers with their consequences prevailed at Portobello and Chagres. Intermittents were more frequent, and the deaths more rapid. Out of eighty men who left Jamaica with Capt. McIntyre to join us, and who were decoyed into the harbour, and made prisoners shortly after we left the place, five or six only survived at the expiration of three months.—Thirty men of our party were then sent from Panama to replace them, and ten men were sent to Chagres, of these 12 or 14 only survived at the time we received our liberties.

The diseases incident to the Spanish troops were nearly the same as those affecting the British prisoners:

they were however much less frequent, but always more fatal, the practicante of the Spanish regiment with the assistant practicantes of the hospital, know nothing of medical science, not even anatomy. In their practice they prescribe the most inert medicines as infusions of herbs, Ptisan drinks, &c. to which they occasionally added a little cream of tartar or nitre. Injections or Xeringas were given to a patient eight or ten times a day, which was the only active practice I could perceive in the country: they used also decoction of bark: their dose of glauber salts was half an ounce, they never in any instance, bled to a greater extent than two or three ounces; the points of the lancets are extremely pointed and narrow, and the stream of blood consequently small. It may however be remarked that the natives of the country cannot bear depletion, either by bleeding or purgatives equal to the European inhabitants. In bilious fevers they did not, until they had perceived our practice, use a grain of calomel. In fevers, colic, ascites, swelling of the abdomen from lumbrici, or from large knotty indurations in the bowels, arising from an accumulation of undigested food, (a complaint they are frequently subject to) they used to place a pig's caul or omentum, recently taken from the animal, over the abdomen; with what object I am at a loss to determine.

The inhabitants of the country seem to be disposed to the following diseases, viz. slight occasional fevers attended with bilious symptoms, to consumption, which is particularly prevalent amongst the women, to dropical affections, to colics, to cutaneous diseases of an inveterate character, arising from what they call in the country Granus, which break out and ulcerate on different parts of the body, chiefly on the legs, the head, the face, &c. Lues venerea, is very frequent amongst them. Strictures in the urethra are also of frequent occurrence in the male: they are here from the same cause, generally followed by fistulous openings and sinuses in the integuments of the scrotum, &c. The women are often affected with a diseased state of the uterus and its consequences, as menorrhagia, leucorrhæa, &c. while the children appeared to be more than usually subject to the Hydrocephalus and Lumbrici.



S.

English.

Russian.

SHALLOONS, f. Woollen
Goods.

SABRE, f. Armour.

SABLE SKINS, f. Pelt, ...

SALTPETRE.

..... Refined and unrefined.

SHEEP, f. Cattle.

SHIPS, and other Vessels with
complete Rigging.

SHOES, Mens and Womens, also
Slippers and Fur Shoes.

SKINS, f. Leather.

SCYTHES, f. Iron.

SLEDGE, f. Coaches.

SPONGE, Earth Sponge.

..... Tree Sponge.

STEEL.

STAR ANNISE.

STONE.

..... Free Stone, or

..... Wynstone,

..... in Slabs, and Marble

..... in Pieces.

STAMED, *fm. Cherstenoya tovar.*

Sablee, fm. Oroosheé.

Soboleé, fm. Mecheé Rourk Laird.

Seleetra.

..... *Letrovanea e ne letrovanea.*

Baraneé, fm. Skotina.

Korableé e drugaya onich distwenoya.

..... *Takalashey.*

Bashmakeé Mouschkeé Shenskeé.

..... *Taaksha Tooflie e Kengie.*

Kosheé, fm. Koshee.

Kosse, fenna Koseé, fm. Sheleffo.

Sanee, fm. Koleskee.

Grebee Reefhakee.

..... *Gooba Leeftwennishnaya.*

Stall.

Badian.

Kamen.

..... *Deekoe e.*

Marmornoya.

S.

English.

Russian.

STONE, Wrought and un- }
 wrought Alabaster.

Alabaster.

..... Parget, or White Lime,
 Plaister, Mill & Grindstone,
 and other Stones of Value.

*v' Daley e ne Daley.**Gips Shernovia Kamen.**..... ee Totchshellee ee protsheé.**..... Kamen.*

STURGEON, f. Fish.

Ofetreena, fm. Reebe.

SAUSAGE, f. Beef.

Kalbafée, fm. Massó.

SEEDS, Garden Seeds, all Sorts.

Saymena, Ogorodnea v. Sackia

..... Linfeed, fit for Sowing.

..... Leunnoya godnaya, naposeef.

..... Ditto to press Oil from.

*..... Taakoesch godnoya Tolko na**beatu Mastá.*

..... Sifting of Linfeed.

..... Veesfkie Leunnea.

..... Hempfeed.

..... Konoplenoa.

SADDLE, f. Horse Harnefs. ..

Sadla, fm. Konfkeé ooboreé

SOAP, Russian,

Melo, Rosfiskocé,

..... Hard,

..... Krepkocé,

..... Green and Soft Soap.

..... Selinoe e Yadra Prostoya.

SALT, Russian.

Sol, Rosfiskeya.

SILK, viz. Italian and other Euro-

Scholk, a imeno

..... pean Silks of all Denomi-

..... Italianfcoe ee protshea.

..... nations, spun, unspun, or

*..... Europefcoe, v. Sackaga**Swaneo.*

..... Raw Silk.

*..... Pradenoya ee na pradenye**Seretz.*

S.

English.

SILK, Persian Raw Silks,
 of all Sorts.
 China Silk,
 Spun and unspun,
 or Raw Silk.
 Spun, twitted,
 and dyed, of all Denomina-
 tions.
 Flock or Combings.

SILK GOODS,

..... Ribbons, Handkerchiefs,
 and all Kinds worked in
 Silk.

SKIN, or Leather, viz.

..... Sheep Leather.
 Calves Skin, dressed,
 White, Black,
 unprepared.
 Goat Skins, dried,
 Bullocks Skins, ditto,
 soaked or raw,
 Exportation prohibitted.
 Russia Leather, f. Yught.

Russian.

..... *Purfidskoeé seretz.*
 *v. Sakoe.*
 *Keetaiyskoe.*
 *Pradenoe, ee ne pradenoe.*
 *Seretz.*
 *Scholk, pradenoe fooshenoya.*
 *Krasnenoya sakago Swanea.*

 *Chlopa Sholkovoe ili Vee-
 shelkeé.*
Sholkovoya Tovareé,
 *Lenteé Platkeé,*
 *ee protsheé is Shelkoo s'de-
 lannoya.*

Koshee, a imeno.
 *Ircha.*
 *opoikovia delanea,*
 *Baleé Chernea,*
 *Seromateé, koshee*
 *Koslinnia foosheya,*
 *ee Voloveé foosheya,*
 *Solenoya ee ferea,*
 *ot pooskat Sapreshietfa.*
 *Yught, sm. Yught.*

S.

English.

SKIN, Neat or Bullock's Skin,
 dressed like Elk Skin.
 Horse Hides, dressed like
 Elk,
 Horse Hides, dried,
 Exportation prohibited.
 Kid and Sheep.
 Shammy.
 Cordovan Leather.
 Sheep Skin in
 the Wool, Raw,
 prohibited.
 Sheep Skin, dressed,
 White and Black.
 Seal Skin, Raw,
 Exportation prohibited.
 Ditto dressed.
 Elk Skin dressed,
 Ditto undressed,
 Exportation prohibited.
 Rein Deer and
 Fawn Skin dressed,

Russian.

Kosheé, voloveé na
 *Lofinoe delo.*
 *Konoveé delano,*
 *na Lofinoc.*
 *Konoveé soobehya,*
 *ot pooskat Sapreshietfa.*
 *Koslinoooya ee Baraneé.*
 *Shamshanooya.*
 *Koordooan.*
 *Baraneé ovescheunooya*
 *s' Sherssteé ne ve delanea,*
 *ot pooskat Sapreshietfa.*
 *Baraneé, oveschenna v'*
 delanea,
 *Baleé e Chernea.*
 *Tulenney ee nerpovia,*
 *ne delanea, ot pooskat*
 Sapreshietfa.
 *Oncafh delanea*
 *Lofinoya delanea,*
 *Tasha ne delanea,*
 *ot pooskat Sapreshietfa.*
 *Olaneé ee*
 *Segatcheé delanea,*

English.

SKIN, Deer and Fawn Skins
undressed,

..... Exportation prohibited.

..... Tanned Sole and

..... Pump Leather..

..... Morocco Leather,

..... all Sorts, Colours, and

..... Denominations.

..... Calves Skins dried,

..... Exportation prohibited.

..... Weasel, Ferret,

..... Mole, and Squirrel Skins.

..... Sea Calf, or Seal Skins,

..... large, middle, & small kind.

..... Dog Skins, tanned.

SLIPPERS, f. Shoes.

STOCKINGS, Russia, all Sorts.

STRAPS, of

..... Sea Calf, large and

..... middle Sort.

SHOT, f. Lead.

SWORDS & SWORDBLADES.

f. Armour.

Russian.

..... *Olanich Segatchée*

delanea,

..... *ot pooskat Sapreshietsa.*

..... *Podoshvenia dooblenia e*

..... *Pompovia.*

..... *Safianée, v. Sachich,*

..... *Swaytoff, ee f. Sachich,*

..... *Swanea.*

..... *Teleashee focheya,*

..... *ot pooskat Sapreshietsa.*

..... *Leesoonovia serofehochlootshee*

..... *ee Belkovia.*

..... *Morshina.*

..... *Bolshoe fredneya, e Maloe.*

..... *Likeovia Sabatchée.*

Tooflee, fm. Bushmakee.

Choolkee, v. sakea Rosfiscoho.

Remnee.

..... *Morshovia.*

..... *Bolshoe frednoa, ee Maloeé*
rookee.

Drob, fm. Schwenitz.

Spagee, Klinkee Schpasnee,

fm. Orushee.

T.

English.

Russian.

TOBACCO, Russian.

- Ukrain Tobacco.
- Tutoon and Bakoon,
- in Leaves of great & little,
- Russia, of
- Virginia, Amersfort,
- or other Foreign Seed.
- Raised Tobacco,
- prepared or in Leaves,
- also Tutoon and Bakoon,
- in Roll, cut,
- rasped, or otherwise.

TOBACCO BOXES, of

- Paper, Horn, Bone,
- Iron and Wood.

TABLE CLOTHS, f. Linen.

TALLOW, melted,

- all Sorts.
- Candles, moulded
- and drawn.

TAPESTRY, or Carpets, used

- for Tables and Floor.

ТАБАК, *Rosiskoe.*

- *Mala Rosiskoe.*
- *Tooteen ee Bakoon,*
- *v' Lestach Valekoe e Maloé.*
- *Russée.*
- *Virginskich, Amersfortskee.*
- *Innostrannich Saymen.*
- *Savedenich,*
- *v' Lestach,*
- *togo Tooteen e Bakoon*
- *Rulach Kreshenoe,*
- *Tertoe e v. Sakoeé.*

Tabakerkie.

- *Bumashnea, Rogovea, Kost-
anea,*

- *Shelesnea e Derevennooya.*

Skaterteé, sm. Polotna.

Salo gavasheé Toplenoe.

- *sakich Sortoff.*
- *Swaitcheé Makanea.*
- *e prostea.*

Kovréé.

- *Stolovea, e na Poll.*

T.

English.

Russian.

TAPESTRY, with and without

..... Gold.

..... the like Woollen.

..... Common, from Ukrain,

..... and other Russian Places.

TAR, f. Pitch.

TALK, Muscovy Glafs, best,
..... middle, and common. ..

TEA, all Sorts of

TIMBER, as

..... Walnut Tree, or

..... Wood Planks, in

..... Boards, Block,

..... or Logs, all Sizes,

..... in the Rough.

..... of all

..... Denominations,

..... viz.

..... Spear, per each

..... of 10 to 15 Palms thick,

..... and 78 to 70 Feet in Length

Kovreé, Shelkovea, f. solotom.

..... *e befs solota.*

..... *Sherstenae.*

..... *Kelemeé prosteé Ukrainskoé*

..... *Raboté e protshich Rufiskich*
Meast.

Smola, fm. Smola.

Sluda, dobraya frednea e Hoodia.

T'Chaeé, v. Sakoe.

Dayrayvo Yakoto.

..... *Orechovie.*

..... *v. Deskach.*

.. ... *e Krishkach.*

..... *v' Sakich Mair.*

..... *ne v. deleé.*

Lessa sakich.

..... *Swanie.*

..... *a imeno.*

..... *Spearovia ot Kashdago*
derevea

..... *ot 10 do 15 Palmoff tolshcno-u*

..... *e 5 8 do 70 footoff adlcno-u.*

T.

English.

TIMBER, Mast, for each,

..... From 17 to 30 Palms thick,

..... 72 to 98 Feet in Length.

..... Bowsprits, for each

..... 17 to 30 Palms thick,

..... 30 to 70 Feet in Length.

..... Mill Rods, or Rudder

..... cut flat for each

..... 12 to 25 Palms thick.

..... Burtillé's, each

..... 14 to 30 Palms thick,

..... 30 to 57 Feet in Length.

..... Yards each,

..... 5 to 22 Palms thick,

..... 30 to 100 Feet in Length.

..... Studding Sail Booms,

..... 5 to 14 Palms thick,

..... 22 to 57 Feet in Length.

..... Windlasses, each

..... 13 to 27 Palms thick,

..... 12 to 30 Feet in Length.

Russian.

Dayrayvo, Mastovea dereva s'kash-
dago.

..... *ot 17 do 30 Palmoff tol-*
sheno-u.

..... *e 72 do 98 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Bookspreteé s'kashdago.*

..... *ot 17 do 30 Palmoff tolsheno-u*

..... *30 do 70 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Plosko rublenea ili.*

..... *Melnitchneya Kreelia s'kash-*
dago.

..... *ot 12 do 25 Palmoff tol-*
sheno-u.

..... *Burtillé, s'kashdago.*

..... *ot 14 do 30 Palmoff tolsheno-u*

..... *e 30 do 57 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Raiyné s'kashdago.*

..... *ot 5 do 22 Palmoff tolsheno-u.*

..... *e 30 do 100 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Korabelnooya stengeé.*

..... *ot 5 do 14 Palmoff tolsheno-u.*

..... *e 22 do 57 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Broadspclcy, s'kashdago.*

..... *ot 13 do 27 Palmoff tolsheno-u*

..... *e 12 do 30 footoff adleno-u.*

T.

English.

TIMBER, Flying Jib Booms,

..... 5 to 10 Palms thick,
 30 to 50 Feet in Length.

..... Outriggers, each

..... 9 to 13 Palms thick,
 30 to 50 Feet in Length.

..... Helm Pieces, each

..... 5 to 7 Palms thick,
 20 to 26 Feet in Length.

..... Crab Booms,

..... 9 to 11 Palms thick,
 12 to 20 Feet in Length.

..... Crab Bars, each

..... 3 Palms thick,
 18 to 19 Feet in Length.

..... Whitewood Baulks,

..... 10 to 16 Inches thick.
 11 to 57 Feet in Length.

..... Square Fir Baulks,

..... 10 to 14 Inches thick,
 11 to 57 Feet in Length.

Russian.

Darayvo, Klooverceelé Yagerbimoo
s'kashdago.

..... *ot 5 do 10 Palmoof tolsheno-u*
 *e 30 do 50 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Ouslagaroo. s'kashdago.*

..... *ot 9 do 13 Palmoof tolsheno-u*
 *30 do 50 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Rulavea, ili Steerholtz,*
s'kashdago.

..... *ot 5 do 7 Palmoof tolsheno-u.*
 *e 20 do 26 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Matchtovea spooley.*

..... *ot 9 do 11 Palmoof tolsheno-u*
 *e 12 do 20 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Windbimeé, s'kashdago*

..... *ot 3 Palmoof tolsheno-u,*
 *e 18 do 19 Footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Eloveá Brucia Ploshkéé,*
s'kashdago

..... *ot 10 do 16 Dumoff tolsheno-u*
 *e 11 do 57 Footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Sofnovea Shateragranea*
Brucia,

..... *ot 10 do 14 Dumoff tolsheno-u*
 *e 11 do 57 Footoff adleno-u.*

English.

Russian.

TIMBER, Round, Square, and
Octagon

..... Fir Baulks,
..... 6 to 16 Inches thick,
..... 21 to 57 Feet in Length.

..... Rough round Baulks,
..... for Pumps,
..... 8 to 20 Inches thick,
..... 11 to 52 Feet in Length.

..... Fir and Pine Deals,
..... 1 Inch thick to 52 Feet in
Length.

..... 2 Inches thick to 52 Feet
in Length.
..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches thick to 52 Feet
in Length.

..... 3 Inches thick to 28 Feet
in Length.

..... Clap Boards.

..... Pipe Staves, per Dozen.

..... Hoghead Staves, ditto.

..... Half ditto, ditto.

..... Ash Oars, per Dozen.

Darayvo, Sofnovea ee Brucai

Brevna

..... *Shatereé ee Ofmeegrania,*
..... *ot 6 do 16 Dumoff tolsheno-u,*
..... *e 21 do 57 Footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Brevna v. Korkie dla,*
..... *na Sofoff,*
..... *ot 8 do 20, Dumoff tolsheno-u,*
..... *e 11 do 52 Footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Dofkee Sofnovia Elovvia,*
..... *ot 1 Dumoff tolsha do 52 Footoff*
adleno-u.

..... *ot 2 Dumoff do 52 Footoff*
adleno-u.

..... *ot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dumoff do 52 Footoff*
adleno-u.

..... *ot 3 Dumoff do 28 Footoff*
adleno-u.

..... *Klaphóud,*

..... *Pipnuya Ladoo ele Boka*
s'dooshin.

..... *Oksoftnua Ladoo ele Boka*
s'dooshin.

..... *Polovenua Boshetfinua s'dooshin*

..... *Veslee Vishovca, s'dooshin.*

T.

English.

Russian.

TIMBER, Fir Wood,	}	<i>Darayvo, Droff adna polenich.</i>
..... 28 Inches &c.	}	 28 <i>Dumoff.</i>
..... Fir Slabs, or Deals,	}	 <i>Gobreelée, f. Kashdich.</i>
per Dozen.	}	 <i>s' dooshin.</i>
..... Oak and Ash Planks,	}	 <i>Doobovia ele veasovea doskeé.</i>
..... 2 Inches thick,	}	 <i>ot 2 dumoff tolsheno-u.</i>
..... 30 Feet in Length.	}	 <i>e 30 footoff adleno-u.</i>
..... Lime Deals or Planks,	}	 <i>Lepovia Doskeé.</i>
..... 3 to 5 Inches thick,	}	 <i>ot 3 do 5 dumoff tolshino-u.</i>
..... 10 Feet in Length.	}	 <i>e 10 footoff adleno-u.</i>
..... Lath or Fir Wood,	}	 <i>Obruskeé Ruskalotea.</i>
..... 4 to 6 Feet in Length.	}	 <i>ot 4 do 6 footoff adleno-u.</i>
..... Short Fire Wood,	}	 <i>Drova adnopolenia.</i>
..... of 8 Feet.	}	 <i>ot 8 footoff.</i>
..... Hand Spikes.	}	 <i>Handspeekeé.</i>
..... Screw Planks	}	 <i>Polovinzoo ele schrooe planker</i>
..... 3 Inches thick,	}	 <i>ot 3 dumoff tolsheno-u.</i>
..... 5 to 7 Feet in Length.	}	 <i>e 5 do 7 footoff adleno-u.</i>
..... Spars,	}	 <i>Schpareé ele shardeé.</i>
..... 3 to 6 Fathoms Length.	}	 <i>ot 3 do 6 sashen adleno-u.</i>
..... Boat-hook Shafts,	}	 <i>Boat gashteeleé ele shesteé.</i>
..... Boat Masts,	}	 <i>Boat Mastéé Rickareé.</i>
..... 6 to 7 Fathoms Length.	}	 <i>ot 6 do 7 sashen adleno-u.</i>
..... Standard Beams, or	}	 <i>Schroub Bimeé, elé</i>
..... Sampson's Posts,	}	 <i>Samsonovea Stolbeé,</i>
per Piece.	}	<i>s' kashdo-ho stook.</i>

T.

English.

TIMBER, Claw Staff, per Piece.

..... Large Hand Spikes,

..... or Levers, per piece.

..... Oars of Fir, per Pair.

..... Shingles, per Dozen.

..... Fir and Pine Blocks,

..... 1 Foot long.

..... Oak Blocks,

..... 1 Foot long.

..... Lime Blocks,

..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long.

..... Fir Scantlings and Laths,

..... 2 Inches thick,

..... 6 Fathoms Length.

..... Oak Crown Scantlings,

..... 2 Inches thick,

..... 6 Fathoms Length.

..... Wooden Shovels,

..... per Piece.

..... Ditto Ladles.

..... Wooden Spoons,

per Piece.

..... Barge Oars, or Keel Sweeps,

..... Staves, per Piece,

Russian.

Darayvo, Clavenstakáy, elé Shesteé...... *Note spikeé, ele Bolshe-á.*..... *Handspoogeé s'kashdich.*..... *Westeé sosnovago s'kashdich.*..... *Draneetzoo, s. dooshin.*..... *Otroobkéé, ele stoolea sosnovea.**ele Elovea stoolea.*..... *1 footoff adleno-u.*..... *Onesha Dolovia.*..... *1 footoff adleno-u.*..... *Leepovia.*..... *1 $\frac{1}{2}$ footoff adleno-u.*..... *Bruskeé sosnovia dla.*..... *Krovel ot 2 dumoff tolsheno-á.*..... *e 6 fashen adleno-u.*..... *Bruskeé dobovia.*..... *ot 2 dumoff tolsheno-u.*..... *e 6 fashen adleno-u.*..... *Lopatkéé derevenoya**s'kashdo-ho.*..... *Kowfsheé derevenoya.*..... *Losbkeé derevenoya**s'kashdo-ho.*..... *Veslé Barotchncá.*..... *Kolay, s'kashdo-ho.*

English.

Russian.

TIMBER, Oak Knees or Fut-
tocks,

..... 6 to 23 inches Diameter
thick,

..... 4 to 6 Feet Length.

..... Ship Pump Brakes,

..... 6 Feet long.

..... Wainscot Pieces, per Doz.

..... Vat or Cask Wood,
..... per dozen.

..... Pipe Staves, per Dozen.

..... Slabs, or Outside Cuts.

..... Cut Deals, called

..... Roof Deals or Planks.

..... Single Laths or Rafters,

..... used in Roofing,

..... 3 Inches Square.

..... Poles, per Piece.

THIMBLES, of

..... Steel and Iron.

THREAD, of all Sorts.

..... Twisted Sewing Thread,

..... Bleached or not.

Darayvo, Kee-é ele Meeken ele.

..... *Gaffelk Clowen.*

..... *ot 6 do 23 dumoff tolsheno-u.*

..... *4 do 6 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Korablenooya pompovoya.*

..... *ot 6 footoff adleno-u.*

..... *Wagenshofey, s'dooshin.*

..... *Fazholtz, s'dooshin.*

..... *Pepinholtz, s'dooshin.*

..... *Gobreelayeé proteff dosok.*

..... *Taysoó.*

..... *nasevayamago Krovelnago
s'kashdo-ho.*

..... *Brooskoff, oopotrablecamic
na.*

..... *rayshetnay Krovcl.*

..... *ot 3 dumoff quadratno.*

..... *Schestoff, s'kashdo-ho.*

Naperfkeé ot

..... *Stalne-e, e Shelesneé.*

Neetkee, v. sakich.

..... *Shooshenea Tonkea.*

..... *Belenea e ne Belenea.*

T.

English.

Russian.

THREAD, All coarse thread.

..... Twine of Hemp, fit

..... for Fishing Nets, &c.

..... All dyed Sewing Threads,

..... and Thread Tape.

TOOLUPS, f. Pelt.

TUN, f. Cask.

TRAIN OIL, of all Sorts,

..... in Casks.

TRINKETS.

Neetkeé, Tolstea Shooshenea.

..... *Kotoria is Penkéé.*

..... *ozpotray blayetsuá na ceteé.*

Reebalovea.

..... *Krashenuya d'la sheetea,*

..... *e Tefmeé neetenea.*

Toolupie, sm. Mecheé Rourk Laird.

Botchkeé, sm. Botchkeé.

Sawlo vorvanea, v. sakich,

sortoff Botchkeé.

Gallanteranooyá.

U.

UTENSILS, viz.

..... China Fyancé, or

..... Glazed Ware.

..... Porcelain.

..... Earthen and Wood

..... Ware, Duty free.

POSUDA, a imeno,

..... *Farforovayá,*

..... *Fyansoveya.*

..... *Glecnenaya.*

..... *Dercvenneya*

..... *Befs, Posblin.*

V.

English.	Russian.
VITRIOL, Black.	<i>KOOPOROS, Shernoé</i>
VIOLOCK, f. Felt.	<i>Violockeé, fm. Violock.</i>

W.

WAX, viz.	<i>WOSK, a imenó,</i>
..... White,	 <i>Baleé,</i>
..... Yellow.	 <i>Sheltea.</i>
..... Candles,	 <i>Woskovea swaitchéé</i>
..... Ditto White,	 <i>Baleé,</i>
..... Ditto Yellow.	 <i>Sheltea.</i>
..... Cloth, f. Linen.	 <i>Woshenka, fm. Polotna.</i>
WEED ASH, per Ton.	 <i>Smoltchuch ele Weed Ash,</i>
	 <i>Botchkeé.</i>
WOOL, viz.	<i>Sherst, a imenó,</i>
..... Turkish, Persian,	 <i>Turkskia, Persitskia,</i>
..... and all other Foreign	 <i>ee Sushestvancya,</i>
Wool,	
..... Prohibited.	 <i>ot pooskat Sapreshietfa.</i>
..... Black Sheep Wool.	 <i>Chernea Ovetchee.</i>
WOLF SKINS, f. Pelt.	<i>Wolkeé Kosheé, fm. Kosheé.</i>

W.

English.

Russian.

WOOLLEN GOODS, viz.

..... Common Cloth.

..... Coarse ditto of Sheeps
Wool.

..... Shalloon and Rash,

..... and other Russian }
Manufacture.

WICK, of Flax, ...

WHEAT, s. Grain.

Sherstenoya, Tovareé,..... *Sookna a imeno prostea,*..... *Sookna Ovetchéé.*..... *Taakshá.*..... *Stamett.*..... *Sweetilnaya ot Leun.**P'Chaneetza, sm. G'lieb.*

Y.

YUFT, or Russia Leather,

..... Red,

..... White,

..... Black.

YUFT, e proishea Skotoff...... *Krasneya.*..... *Baleé.*..... *Chernea.*

ANNUAL SUPPLY

OF

RUSSIA PRODUCE;

ESTIMATED IN THE YEAR

1799.



Russia,

THE PRODUCE OF WHICH, AS CONVEYED DOWN FROM ALL PARTS

OF THE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

TO

ST. PETERSBURG,

ANNUALLY, viz.

	<i>Poods.</i>
IRON, all sorts from Siberia	} 3,500,000
Old and new Sable, &c.	
Hoop.	4,000
Cast.	2,500
Old.	25,000
Nails.	1,400
	3,532,900

44 ANNUAL SUPPLY OF RUSSIAN PRODUCE.

	<i>Poods.</i>
Brought forward—	3,532,900
IRON, Nail Rod.	3,000
Sheet.	500
HEMP, Clean	4,750,000
Outshot ..	
Half clean ..	
Codilla. ..	
FLAX, 12 headd	595,000
9 head.....	
6 head.....	
Codilla.	
TALLOW. Yellow and White, Candle and Soap	2,800,000
Tallow and Candles.	
POT ASH. First and second Sort.	350,000
HIDES. Red Hides, called Yught.....	120,000
BRISTLES. First and second Sort. ..	50,000
ISINGLASS. First, second, and all other Sorts.	8,000
WAX, ...	10,000
White and Yellow.	
Candles.	
GLUE. ..	2,500
HAIR, Horse ..	4,500
Cow ..	4,000
Elk.....	500
Rein Deer ..	1,400
	12,257,300

Poods.

Brought forward—		12,257,300
CORDAGE, all Sorts of		350,000
FEATHERS.		18,000
SOLE LEATHER.		40,000
OIL, Hemp		350,000
Linfeed		140,000
Train .. .		3,500
Nut.		1,000
LIQUORICE.		800
SOAP, Hard and Soft.		200,000
CAVIAR.		30,000
OLD ROPE.		2,500
OAKUM.		7,000
COTTON.		1,800
HORNS, Deers		800
Rein Deer.		700
Oxen.		40,000
SALT BEEF. ..		50,000
RHUBARB.		3,000
CASTOR, or CASTOR STONE.		2
HORSE TAILS.		30,000
MOROCCO LEATHER.		400
CALF SKINS.		55,000
TOBACCO.		150,000

 13,731,802

	<i>Poods.</i>
Brought forward—	13,731,802
HAIR POWDER.	400
TWINE.	1,000
ANISEED.	2,000
CARRAWAY SEED.	2,500
HONEY.	12,000
ROSIN.	2,500
TEA, from China direct.	10,000
TAR.	124,000
STEEL. . . .	4,000
COPPER.	50,000

Poods 13,940,202

N. B. *A Pood is 36 English Pounds, or*
63 Poods make 1 Ton English.

LINEN.

LINENS.

	<i>Arshines.</i>
LINEN, Broad of all Sorts, first and second.	700,000
Narrow, ditto.....	1,500,000
Diaper Broad, ditto	1,700,000
Ditto Narrow ditto	1,800,000
Huckaback, or Hugga.	250,000
Printed Linen of all Kinds.	200,000
Fine bleached, in Rolls. ..	125,000
	<i>Arshines</i> 6,275,000

N. B. *An Arshine is 28 Inches English.*

MANUFACTURED

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	<i>Pieces.</i>
RAVENDUCKS, 50 Arshines long, ...	} 250,000
28, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 Inches wide.	
FLEEMS, 50 and 57 Arshines long, ...	} 200,000
42 and 45 Inches wide.	
DRILLINGS, bleached and unbleached.	} 250,000
50 Arshines long, 28 Inches wide.	
TICKINGS of all Sorts.	14,000
TABLE CLOTHS, ditto	13,000
NAPKINS, ditto	16,000
PAPER HANGINGS.	25,000
SAIL CLOTH.	200,000

Pieces. 968,000

GRAIN.

GRAIN.

	<i>T'Chetwerts</i>
LINSEED.	200,000
WHEAT. ..	500,000
OATS.	600,000
RYE.	550,000
BARLEY.	250,000
MALT.	300,000
PEASE. ..	150,000
BARLEY GROATS.	800,000
HEMP SEED.	150,000
BUCK WHEAT MEAL sifted. ..	100,000
GRIST MILLETT sifted.	40,000

T'Chetwerts 3,640,000

N. B. *A T'Chetwert contains 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bushels, Winchester Measure.*

SKINS.

	<i>No. of</i>
SKINS. Calf.	325,000
Hare.	1,500,000
Bear.	20,000
Fox. ..	22,000
Squirrel.	110,000
Sable.	13,500
Martin.	1,100
Ermine.	10,000
Cat.	10,500
Lynx.	1,300
Dog.	15,000
Lamb.	25,000
Weazel.	1,500
Parchment, Skins of	4,000
Wolf.	18,000
Pole Cat.	2,000
Sheep.	116,000
Squirrel Tails.	} 400,000
Ditto in Sacks.	
Sable ditto. ..	10,000
Fox ditto.	25,000

No. of Skins 2,629,900

	<i>No. of</i>
MATTS, First and second Sort.	1,700,000
TONGUES, Neat's Tongues	200,000
FLINTS.	1,000,000
TOOLUPS, or FUR GOWNS.	200,000
TIMBER, viz. Deals.	3,500,000
Lathwood	800,000
Yards. ..	150,000
Bowspirts.	6,000
Mafts.	5,000
Boat Mafts.	3,000
	4,464,000

N.B. Timber of every other Description, not to be exactly ascertained, as great Quantities are cut daily in the Vicinity of, and brought to, St. Petersburg.

HORN, Oxen.	100,000
HOOPS, Wood.	1,000,000
HORSE TAILS and MANES.	100,000
MOROCCO LEATHER.	20,000
	8,784,000

CONCORDANCE BETWEEN THE TWO

No. of		No. of	
Cases		Cases	
1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10
11	12	11	12
13	14	13	14
15	16	15	16
17	18	17	18
19	20	19	20
21	22	21	22
23	24	23	24
25	26	25	26
27	28	27	28
29	30	29	30
31	32	31	32
33	34	33	34
35	36	35	36
37	38	37	38
39	40	39	40
41	42	41	42
43	44	43	44
45	46	45	46
47	48	47	48
49	50	49	50
51	52	51	52
53	54	53	54
55	56	55	56
57	58	57	58
59	60	59	60
61	62	61	62
63	64	63	64
65	66	65	66
67	68	67	68
69	70	69	70
71	72	71	72
73	74	73	74
75	76	75	76
77	78	77	78
79	80	79	80
81	82	81	82
83	84	83	84
85	86	85	86
87	88	87	88
89	90	89	90
91	92	91	92
93	94	93	94
95	96	95	96
97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100

RUSSIAN PRODUCE,

EXPORTED TO

GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

OTHER COUNTRIES,

1799.

廣東省立第一中學

廣東省立第一中學

廣東省立第一中學

廣東省立第一中學

Russia.

THE
FOLLOWING PRODUCE
WAS
EXPORTED TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS,
AND TO OTHER COUNTRIES
FROM
ST. PETERSBURG, 1799.

VIZ.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
IRON in Bars of all Sorts.	1,591,775	408,875	2,000,650
Old.	17,590	1,139	18,729
Hoop.	409	1,109	1,518
Cast.	1,231	34	1,265
Carried forward—			2,022,162

56 EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.
Brought forward—			2,022,162
IRON, Nail Rod.		126	126
Sheet.		126	126
STEEL.		63	63
COPPER.....		7,016	7,016
HEMP, Clean.	1,276,114	326,749	2,310,018
Outshot.	355,795	129,706	
Half Clean.	162,721	74,226	
Codilla.	52,552	32,155	
	1,747,182	562,836	
FLAX, 12 head ^d	341,927	7,110	477,267
9 Ditto.	83,017	11,953	
6 Ditto.	2,073		
Codilla.	17,879	13,298	
	444,896	32,361	
ISINGLASS, Firft, fecond, and all other Sorts.	4,950	709	5,659
			4,822,437

EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c. 57

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America and all othe Countries.	Total.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Brought forward—	.....	.....	4,793,594
BRISTLES, Hogs Bristles,			
First and second Sort.	27,873	5,040	32,913
TALLOW, Soap and Candle			
Tallow.	1,385,704	138,332	1,524,036
Ditto. Candles.	3,708	25,773	29,481
POT-ASH, First, and second			
Sorts.	82,574	113,811	196,385
HIDES, all Sorts.	977	77,416	78,393
HAIR, Horse.	1,469	1,888	3,357
Cow. ..	1,298		1,298
Elk, ...	261		261
FEATHERS.	4,225	1,656	5,681
WAX, White and yellow ..	1,943	352	2,295
Candles.	5	277	282
CORDAGE, All sorts.	40,811	127,567	168,378
GLUE.	875	131	1,006
LEATHER, Pump, or for Soles			
of Shoes.	80	22,194	22,274
I	Carried forward—		6,859,634

58 EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Brought forward —	.....	.....	6,859,634
OIL, Hemp.	52	135,604	135,656
Linseed.	1,321	1,493	2,814
Train.		293	293
Nut. ..		1	1
SOAP, hard and soft.	1,577	6,485	8,062
ROPE, (Old) or Junk.	469	1,076	1,545
OAKUM.	315	370	685
CAVIAR.	96	3,918	4,014
COTTON.	699		699
HORNS, Deer's	500		500
Rein Deer's	69		69
BEEF, SALTED.	2,793		2,793
IRON Nails.	210	10	220
RHUBARB.	80	107	187
TWINE.		215	215
TOBACCO.		38,163	38,163
ANNISEED.		237	237
CARAWAY Seed.		241	241
Carried forward—			7,056,028

EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c. 59

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Brought forward —			7,056,028
HONEY.		11	11
ROSIN.		42	42
TEA.		55	55
LIQUORICE.		15	15
TAR.		35	35
HAIR POWDER.		67	67
			<u><u>Total Poods 7,056,253</u></u>

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total Pieces.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
RAVENDUCKS, 50 Arfhines long, and 28, 31½ 36 Inches wide. ..	126,159	45,128	171,287
FLEEMS, 42 Inches wide are 50 Arfhines long, 45 Inches wide are, 57 Arfhines long.	61,589	34,516	96,105
12			Carried forward— 267,392

60 EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and other Countries.	Total Pieces.
Brought forward —	.....	.....	267,392
DRILLINGS, bleached, and un- bleached, 28 Inches wide...	7,424	4,270	11,694
TICKINGS of all Sorts.	12	168	180
TABLE CLOTHS, do.	41	293	334
NAPKINS, ditto	18	639	657
SAIL CLOTH First, second, third and fourth Sorts. ..	3,654	48,384	52,038
			332,295
TIMBER; viz. Deals.	321,562	22,097	343,659
Ditto. Lathwood.	15,520		15,520
N. B. Yards, Bowsprits and Boats Masts, not to be ascertained.			
PAPERHANGINGS. (<i>Pieces</i>)		3,075	3,075
MATTS, First and second Sort.	14,890	25,310	40,200
TONGUES, (Neats Tongues)	16,444	2,520	18,964
FLINTS.		50,000	50,000
Carried forward—			803,723

EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA to GREAT BRITAIN, &c. 61

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total Pieces.
Brought forward —	.....	.....	803,723
TOOLUPS, or Fur Gowns.		12	12
HORN, OXEN.	5,000	25,700	30,700
HOOPS, Wood.	1,875		1,875
HORSE Tails.	3,650	16,266	19,916
MORROCCO Leather.	7	47	54
			<u>Total Pieces. 856,270</u>

LINENS.

LINENS.

	To England, Ireland, Scotland.	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	<i>Arshines.</i>	<i>Arshines.</i>	<i>Arshines.</i>
LINEN , Broad. All sorts			
First, and second. ..	133,416	13,707	147,123
Narrow ditto.	499,801	6,385	506,186
CRASH , First, second, third and fourth.	1,592,453	206,697	1,799,150
DIAPER Broad, First & second	280,437	121,169	401,606
Ditto Narrow ditto.	309,371	14,952	324,323
Huckaback , or Hugga.	154,810	38,420	193,230
Printed Linen , all Kinds of ..	500	6,945	7,445
Fine bleached , in Rolls. ..		46,133	46,133
		<i>Arshines</i>	3,435,196

N. B. An Arshine is 28 Inches English.

GRAIN.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland	To America, and all other Countries.	Total,
	<i>T^r Chetwerts.</i>	<i>T^r Chetwerts.</i>	<i>T^r Chetwerts.</i>
WHEAT.	4,953	7,276	12,229
LINSEED.	43,373	12,002	55,373
		<i>T^r Chetwert,</i>	67,602

A T^rChewert contains $5\frac{1}{4}$ Bushels Winchester Measure,

SKINS.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland	To America, and all other Countries.	Total,
	<i>No. of Skins.</i>	<i>No. of Skins.</i>	<i>No. of Skins.</i>
SKINS, CALF.	77	22,441	22,518
HARE.	131,070	368,284	499,354
BEAR.	1,608	1,756	3,364
FOX.	131	2,607	2,738
SQUIRREL.	50	29,683	29,815
SABLE.	3	146	149
MARTIN.	36	12	48
		Carried forward —	557,986

64. EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

	To England, Ireland, and Scotland,	To America, and all other Countries.	Total.
	No. of Skins.	No. of Skins.	No. of Skins.
Brought forward —	.....	.....	557,986
SKINS, ERMINE.	48	277	325
CAT.	72	1,024	1,096
SQUIRREL Tails.		210,000	210,000
Ditto. Sack.		1,325	1,325
SABLE Tails. ..		100	100
FOX Tails.		3,000	3,000
LYNX.		6	6
DOG.		13	13
LAMB.		4,840	4,840
WEAZEL.		18	18
PARCHMENT, Skins of ..		50	50
WOLF.		200	200
POLE Cat.		405	405
SHEEP.		6	6
<i>The following are Skins sewed up and Exported in Sacks.</i>			779,370
ERMINE. Sacks.....		8	8
			<u>779,378</u>

G O O D S

WHICH ARE PROHIBITED BEING IMPORTED INTO

R U S S I A.



G O O D S
WHICH WERE
PROHIBITED IMPORTATION
INTO

Russia.

1782.

V I Z.

English.

Russian.

STAR Anees or Aniseed.

ALL Sorts of Painted Tiles for
Tables, Ovens, Stoves, Walls,
Fire Hearths, &c. Paintings of
every discription, and all other
devices which are emblems of
Religious, matters are expressly
prohibited.

COINS of Russia, of all kinds.

All Russia Printed Bank Assign-
ments.

*B*ADIAN.

RASNEA Stolovia, ee Pleetkea
peechna Veschée na
stennach, ooboreé esobrasheé
sakich e nacotorich sakoe
presanoa, sobreshannim,
swaitchanea
sapreshietsa.

MONETTA sakich Rosiskaho.

TAAKSHA ee Roofiskaya.
Bankoveya Assignatzee.

English.

Russian.

BRANDY double and single, distilled from Corn.

VENO. Glabnoe
prostoya e d'woenoe.

FUR of all Denominations.

MECHE, Sakahó Swanea.

BOOKS of various descriptions, but which cannot be defined.

KNEEGEE Rasnich
Swanea.

RHUBARB.

RAVEN.

SALT, all Foreign Salt except to Riga, Revel, Punau, Arensburg, Hapsal, Narva, Weyburg, and Fredericksham; also into all the little Russian Provinces, but subject to such orders as Government may issue, as to whom, where, and what quantity may be sent.

SOL Enostranaya kromay
Reegeé Ravela, Pernova,
Arensburchka, Hapsalay,
Narva, Wyburghá e
Friderickshama taaksha Malo
Roosiskoa Goberneé ofoblevum
ookasum kassenoe da s'volenna
kakoe Kooleechshestwo postopat
pótrebno boodit.

EMBROIDERY of all sorts with Gold and Silver; except at the Ports on the Black Sea.

CHETERA sakéch vesheé solotom
eserebrom tockmo Chernamorskim Portam.

VELVETS, Sattins, Silks, Cottons, Fringe Caps, Reins or Bridles, worked with Gold and Silver, also permitted to be Imported at the Ports of the Black Sea only.

BARCHATEE, Stoffeé Obereé,
Atlas Táffteé, ee sakeya
shalcovéa, Boomashnea,
Boochrameé Kólpakeé solotom,
eserebrom tockmo Chernamorskim Portam.

English.

LACE, Gold and Silver, or Point
D'Espagné, of all sorts, wrought
on Cards or otherwise for
Embroridery, for Men or
Womens apparel.

CHINA of all sorts, or other wares,
with religious Divices; also all
Paintings, Sculpture, Hangings
in Tapestry, &c. &c. which
represent the Sufferings of Our
Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus
Christ; the Blessed Mother of
Our Lord, or the Saints.

N. B. The Penalty and displeasure of im-
porting any of the preceeding are severe.
and which is expressly guarded against by
positive injunctions, and strict orders to
the Custom House officers, and likewise
confiscation of property.

Russian.

*SOLOTAYA, e serebreneya ponde
d'Espagné, v. sakabó sorta ee vo
sako-ya po kartay sheeta nafsee-
vayamo na Mooshkeé ele Shenskoé
Plata.*

*SAKICK Farforoeech, ee Droogich
ee protshich koe Stookach
oopotreblayutisa na staineéé
ooboreé, ee protchich so-is sobra-
shanemnanich Strafteé Christea
spasetelea nashebo ee priswaytea
yechho Bogomatereé ee,
fwaiteech Oogodneekeé.*

*Pod Strafum privosit taakovich
veshee Tamosheneam na
krepko smotreet taakeya
veshee dershat strafovat po
sakonam ee tae veshee con-
fiskovat.*

RUSSIA GOODS

WHICH WERE

PROHIBITED BEING EXPORTED.

1782.

English.	Russian.
GOLD and Silver in Ingots, likewise Russia Coin in Gold, Silver, and Copper.	<i>SOLOTA e Serebró, v. Sleet- kach, e v. Sakoe Rosfskago Monetta in Solota Serebro, e Madnoe.</i>
RUSSIA Bank Assign- ments.	<i>ROSISKIYA Bankoveya Assig- natzee.</i>
IRON in pieces undrawn.	<i>SHELESSO Kritchnoya.</i>
SKINS, Raw dried and Salted.	<i>KOSH Serea.</i>
RAGS, for making of Paper.	<i>TRAYPEE, k. Busnashnomoo daleé.</i>
WOOL, viz. Kalmook and Circassian of the new Breed of Sheep, Russian and Foreign.	<i>SHERST, Kalmootchkaya, e Cherfskaskaya, novee e ob Chernich novich sovodoff Rosfskiya, e Enastranaya.</i>

English.

YARN of Flax, clean Hemp and
Codilla. }

N. B. The Exportation of Yarn is permitted
only, when by the encreasing quantity,
the price is considerably less in the in-
terior parts of Russia }

BEAVER, and
Otter Down. }

Russian:

*PRASHA Leunaya, e Kanaut-
naya Penkéé, e Packléé.*

*N. B. Veepooskat see-e prashee doswollen
loodet Kogda Zayna onoe V'nootree
Gosoodarstwa Gorashdo, poneschetsa
ot istichnago yeya s'd ais Kolechestwa.*

*POOCHA, Bobrovayá, e Vee
Drovaya.*

English.

Russian.

TARE on Goods exported from
Russia.

OTAREA NA Ot pooskea tovarce
is Rooska.

DRY Goods in casks.

TOBACCO.
BRISTLES.
CANDLES.
SOAP.
TALLOW.
SALT PETRE.
POT Ash.
ANIS.
IRON Broken..
BEEF Salted.
FISH do. viz.

allowance
10 per Ct.

Soochib Tovaroff v' Botchkach.

s'TABAKA.
TSCHETINA.
SWAITSHEE.
MEELO.
SALA.
SELETREE.
POT ASHA.
ANISA.
SHELESSAR v' Lomoo.
MASSA solenoe
Reebe solenoe protshago

Veechetat.
10 per Ct.

CAIRAR, pressed. 15 per Ct.

IKRA. payushnia. 5 per Ct.

DRY Goods in linen }
Bags. 2 per Ct.

SOOKICH Tovaroff }
Meshkach. 2 per Ct.

In Packs of Matts

TOBACCO.
HORSE Hair.
FEATHERS.
WAX.
SOAP.

3 per Ct.

Kepach.

s'TABAKA.
GREVE Konfskich
s'PERIA.
s'WORSKOO.
s'MEELO.

3 per Ct

English.

Russian.

Wet Goods	HIDES in Packs.	5 per Ct.	<i>s'YUFT v. Kepach.</i>	5 per Ct.
	OIL, all forts.	17 per Ct.	<i>MASLA Sakago.</i>	17 per Ct.
	BUTTER.		<i>MASLA Koravia.</i>	
	ROSIN.		<i>KANEFOL.</i>	
	TAR, &c. &c.		<i>SMOLA Gustaya.</i>	

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS,

AT

ST. PETERSBURGH:

1799.

V I Z.

	NUMBER.
BRITISH SHIPS, ...	456
AMERICAN do.	62
PRUSSIAN,	
DANISH, } ditto	253
SWEDISH, &c.&c. }	

L

Total 771



CONVEYANCE OF PRODUCE

FROM THE

Interior Parts of Russia,

TO

ST. PETERSBURGH.



CONVEYANCE OF PRODUCE

AS BROUGHT TO

ST. PETERSBURGH,

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE,

BY THE FOLLOWING CONVEYANCE

In Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

V I Z.

SPRING.

*The Spring Months comprise April,
and part of May.*

FABRICK GOODS, Linen, }
Glue, &c &c.

BY Land Carriage, in narrow
wheeled waggons of 4 wheels,
called *Rospoſkeé*.

Such goods are generally left until
these Months, on account of the
Sledges not being able to pass.

SUMMER
AND
AUTUMN;

*May, June, July, August, September,
and part of October.*

IRON.

HEMP of all forts.

FLAX of all forts.

TIMBER of all descriptions.

TALLOW of all forts

Candles

OIL, Linfeed and Hemp.

HIDES.

LINEN, all kinds of

RAVENDUCKS, do.

FLEEMS, do.

DRILLINGS, do.

SAIL Cloths, do.

ISINGLASS, do.

GLUE, do.

POT-ASH, do.

TOBACCO, do.

WAX, do.

HONEY,

COPPER all forts, &c. &c. &c.

By Inland Navigation, called
Barkeé.

In Barks or Barges flat bottomed,
from 1 to 400 tons burthen;
but when low water at *Wishnee*,
Volosbok goods are frequently
detained for many days.

By Barges and Floats.

By Barges;

WINTER.

*October, part of November, December,
January, February and March.*

FABRICK Goods, all sorts.

RAVENDUCKS.

FLEEMS, or Sheeting.

DRILLINGS.

SAIL Cloths.

LINEN,

CAVIAR.

ISINGLASS.

GLUE.

FLAX and Hemp, from Novogorod
and Narva.

In Sledges called Vosockee and
Sanée.

TOBACCO.

POT-ASH.

RHUBARB.

HAIR Skins, and all kinds of Fur
or Pelt.

WAX.

HONEY.

HORSE Tails and Manes.

COW Hair Twisted, &c. &c.

*N. B. Ships of Great Burthen, must remain at Cronstadt, and their
Cargoes conveyed by Lighters to and from St. Petersburg.*

BRAAK.

The following Goods, are such as are assorted, called Braak, which are inspected and assorted by a description of persons, appointed by the College of Commerce at St. Petersburg, called Braukers.

HEMP first, second and third sorts	COW Hair Twisted, do.
FLAX, twelve, nine and six head ^d	OIL, Hemp
TALLOW, yellow, white ; and	Linseed
Soap	Train.
HIDES, all sorts	TOBACCO, all sorts
YUFT, all sorts	RHUBARB, &c.
ISINGLASS, all sorts	MASTS,
GLUE, all sorts	Ash, Pot and Pearl
CAVIAR, pressed, &c.	CASTOR of Beaver, &c.
HARE Skins, white and grey.	SALTPETRE, refined and un-
BRISTLES, first and second sorts	refined.
WAX, yellow and white	
HORSE Manes, Tails, &c.	

COIN.

A Copeek is equal to 2 Dennushka or 4 Poloofhkee.

A Grosh is 2 Copeeks.

A Pait Copeek is 5 Copeeks.

A Greven is 10 Copeeks.

A T'Chetwertenick is 25 Copeeks.

A Poltenick is 50 Copeeks.

A Rouble is 100 Copeeks, which according to the present Exchange is equal to 28 English, or 9 Roubles make 1 Guinea.

An Imperial (Gold) is 10 Roubles.

Half do. do. 5 do.

Ducat (Dutch) do. is 4 Roubles 50 Copeeks, to 4 Roubles 80 Copeeks.

N. B. *The AGIO on Gold is 58 to 60 per Cent. per Rouble*

do. on Silver is 48 to 53 do. do. which is governed by the Exchange, according to the quantity of Gold and Silver brought to Market.

EXCHANGE.

At St. PETERSBURGH drawn on LONDON, at 3 Ufance.

on AMSTERDAM, at 65 Days

on HAMBURGH, ditto

on VIENNA, ditto

The current Exchange at St. Peterburgh, for some years past, has been on LONDON, $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 28d. sterling per Rouble.

AMSTERDAM 24 stuivers, Hollands currency ditto

HAMBRO' 20 to 21 shillings

VIENNA 60 to 68 Kreuz

WEIGHT.

A Pood is 40 pounds Russia, or 36 pounds English, and 63 poods make 1 ton English.

A Berquirtz is 10 poods Russia, or 360 pounds English.

MEASURE.

An Arshine is 16 Vershock, or 28 Inches English.

A T'Chetwert contains $5\frac{3}{4}$ bushels Winchester Measure ; and by which Grain of all kinds is Measured.

EDICT
OF HIS
IMPERIAL MAJESTY
OF ALL THE
Russias,

P A U L I.

Published at St. PETERSBURGH,

DECEMBER 7, 1799.

EDICT

Imperial Majesty

P A U

OF THE 7th

WHEREAS the Duties on IMPORTED GOODS, formerly contained in the Book of Rates, but by this Edict are to pay Duty per Number according to the following

PRESCRIPT.

DENOMINATION OF GOODS.

		DUTY	
		Roubles.	Copecks.
CASK, empty Casks and staves of all kinds, per each ..		—	3
COTTON GOODS.			
COTTON, wove or unwove, and such like, per arshine		—	3
Velverets, narrow	} per arshine	—	1
broad		—	4
THICKSETS and PLUSH, per ditto		—	3

OF HIS

all the Russias,

II.

CEMBER, 1799.

Ad Valorem, per Rouble, as particularized in the Tariff, or
per Measurement, from the first Day of May, 1800, accord-

ROSPIS.

SWANEA TOVAROFF.

POSHLINA.	
	Roobla. Kopt.
OTCHKEE poroshia e Rasobrasinia sakabo Dayrava } s' Kashdago	30
BOOMASHNIA MATEREA.	
MASHNIA Stechane a Taak e Taaka ea podbea } Stechanie s' Kaimame e bes Kain, per arshina	30
Velveret ooskoe } Sherokoeé } s' Arshina	10
TKSET e Plis, s' arshina, ...	40
	30

		DUTY.	
		Roubles	Copeks
COTTON, Fustians, Baize, and Felts, per arshine..	—		20
Stuffs, called Alaofo, ... ditto....	—		15
Ditto, striped, and wove with filk	} ditto....	—	20
Ditto of all kinds, white or coloured, intermixed with thread	} ditto....	—	30
Chintz, and half Chintz, European narrow, and not wider than an arshine	} ditto....	—	25
Broader than ditto.....	ditto....	—	30
Callicoes, as commonly used ditto....	—		25
Ditto handkerchiefs and of Cotton and thread,	} per dozen	3	
Ditto without			
All kinds of cotton and callico, white or printed, not exceeding the value of 30 copeeks per ar- shine	} per arshine	—	10

POSHLINA.

Roobla | Kopks.

<i>BOOMASHNIYA, Boika e Felb Boomashniya</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	20
<i>Materia nasavoyama alafo</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	15
<i>Takayashe Materia perekania shelkoo</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	20
<i>Seerza polofkame</i>			
<i>Belia Krafhennia nabiwnia is neet-</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	30
<i>kamee</i>			
<i>Seetz e poloo Seetz Eropefkkoe oofkoeé</i>	<i>s' Arshnia</i>	—	25
<i>ne Sheeraye</i>			
<i>a Sheeraye</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	30
<i>Veboeeka obicknovennaya</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	25
<i>Platkee veboeechateeya boomashneya</i>	<i>s' Doofhina</i>	3	—
<i>s'neekameé e bes neetok.</i>			
<i>v' Sakoeé beloé boomashnoé poloravno e</i>	<i>s' Arshina</i>	—	10
<i>matkal veboeechateeya polotno beloé</i>			
<i>pod Klimeneé upotrableamoe koecks</i>			
<i>arshin fenonoeé ne vifhay 30 Kopk.</i>			

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
COTTON, Mufflin of the best middling	} per Arshine		
and ordinary fort, plain or		—	30
worked with flowers			
Muslin Handkerchiefs	per dozen	4	—
Muslin, Turkish of all kinds; also	} per Arshine		
worked with Gold or Silver		—	30
BRANDY, Spirits of all sorts distilled from	per bottle	—	30
Ditto in small phials in proportion	} ditto		
and all kind of Perfumery dif-		—	25
tilled from Herbs			
HAIR, Human Hair made in Perukes	per wig	1	—
JEWELLERY AND GOLDSMITH'S WARE.			
OPTICAL and perspective Glasses for the	} per each		
pocket, of common work			10
Ditto mounted in Gold	ditto	1	
Ditto ditto in Silver	ditto	—	25

POSHLINA.

	Roobla	Kopks
<i>BOOMASHNIYA, Keefaya Gladkaya lootshaya</i>		
<i>frednaya e neeskaya s'Travaneé e</i>	—	30
<i>bes Trav Kanaya</i>		
<i>Platkeê Keefineya</i>	4	—
<i>s'dooshena</i>		
<i>Keefaya Tooredskiya v'Sakiya Taaksha</i>	—	30
<i>sheetaya Solotom e Serebrom</i>		
<i>WODKEE, Speerteé e balsameé saletelne</i>	—	30
<i>s'botelkeé</i>		
<i>s'Maliche Sklenok po proportsee' Wodeé</i>		
<i>blachovonneya v'sakea shalfeineya</i>	—	25
<i>protch Travneya, s'maliche sa</i>		
<i>Staklanok po proportsee'</i>		
<i>WOLOSEE peredalaneya v'Parikeé</i>	1	—
<i>s'Parika</i>		
GALLANTERINEE TOVAREE.		
<i>TROOBKEE Sritelnaya Karmaneya v'prostoe</i>	—	10
<i>opravy</i>		
<i>Oneshe v'Gladkoe Solotoe</i>	1	—
<i>s'Kashdoe</i>		
<i>Serebrenoe</i>	—	25
<i>s'Kashdoe</i>		

JEWELLERY, &c.

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
TWEEZER, a Instrument cases mounted	} per each	3	
in plain gold			
Ditto silver	ditto	—	50
PHIALS, or basket trinkets mounted in plain gold	ditto	3	
Ditto in silver	ditto	—	50
KNIVES, of Mother of Pearl and Tortoise-shell mounted in gold	} ditto	—	50
Ditto in Silver		—	10
SCISSARS, mounted	} per pair	—	50
in gold			
Ditto in Silver	ditto	—	10
WATCHES,	} per each	10	
Gold			
Ditto Silver	ditto	2	
TOBACCO Pipe bowls	} ditto	1	
in Gold			
Ditto in Silver	ditto	—	25
AMBER, wrought, on strings	per string	1	
Ditto in pieces	per each	—	50

GALLANTERENE.

POSHLINA.

		Roobla	Kopks
GOTOVALNE, e Footlareé v'opravey } solotoé	so stooka.	3	—
Serebrenoeé, ...	so stooka.	—	50
FLASHÉE e Korobké v solotoé	s' Kashdoe	3	—
Serebrenoeé	s' Kashdoe	—	50
NOSHEE perlo motové e sherepachové } v'soloté e serebrenoeé opravey v'soloté }	s' Kashdoe	—	50
Serebrenoeé	s' Kashdoe	—	10
NOSHNEETSCEE v'soloté e serebrenoeé } opravey v'soloté }	s' Kashdoe	—	50
Serebrenoeé	s' Kashdoe	—	10
S'CHASEE Kairmane solotea Gladkea a ravno } serebrenea gladkeashay solotoé }	s' Kashdoe	10	—
Serebrenneya	s' Kashdoe	2	—
TROOBKEE Kooretilneya v' Gladkoeé solot e } serebro opravey v'solotee }	s' Kashdoe	1	—
Serebrenoeé	s' Kashdoe	—	25
YANTER, v'daylea e naneetkach s'neetka	s' Kashdoe	1	—
A s'protsh stooka	s' Kashdoe	—	50

JEWELLERY, &c.

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks.
SWORDS, Sabres, Daggers,	} per each		
and the like (ornamented)		3	—
mounted in gold			
Ditto in Silver ditto		1	—
INK STANDS, with fand	} ditto		
boxes &c. mount-		1	—
ed in Gold			
Ditto in Silver ditto			25
The same Duty on such like Ware			
Vases imported, ornamented with			
Precious Stones and Pearls,			
a double Duty			
IRON.			
IRON, Muskets, and Pistols of	} ditto		
all forts, mounted in			
Gold and Silver stones		2	—
per Musket			
Ditto per Pistols ditto		1	—
TILES, for the use ovens ditto			2

GALLANTERENE.

POSHLINA.

	Roubla	Kopks
<i>SABLEE Spageé K'nishaleé e Tomoo vesheé</i>		
<i>oblasbhenneya solote serebrom v'opravey</i>	3	—
<i>soloteé</i>		
<i>Serebrenoe</i>	I	—
<i>CHERNEELEETZEE, e peshotneétzéé</i>		
<i>v'oproavey soloteé e serebrenoe v</i>	—	I
<i>soloteé</i>		
<i>Serebrenoe</i>	—	25
<i>Takavoyou Poshlinoo brat v' Sakich Soodoff</i>		
<i>Gasheleéshe Gallanteraneya vasheé preveshumfia s' Krasbaneiem</i>		
<i>drago zeénemeé Kamonyame shemshoogame Ia Poshlinoo</i>		
<i>brat dvoeé</i>		

SHELESSO.

<i>SHELESSO, Rooshaw eé Pistoletteé</i>	—	—
<i>Shelesnichfachich dobroteéTaaksha</i>		
<i>oprav solotoeé e serebrenoe s'kma-</i>		
<i>neameé s' Rooshoveé</i>		
<i>Pareé Pistolet</i>	—	I
<i>ISRASHZEE petchné</i>	<i>so stooka.</i>	2

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
HARPSICHORD's, Fortepiano, and such	} per each	25	—
like with and without Flutes			
STONE.			
ALABASTER, Parget Statue,	} per whole pieces	—	50
and all other Figures			
made of			
Ruby, Carnation, Agate, Chryftal, Topaz, Jasper, and			
all other Stones, of common polifh, mounted in Gold			
or Silver			
In Gold	per each	1	—
In Silver	ditto	—	25
The like common cut grind or	} ditto	—	1
polifhed not mount-			
ed in Gold or			
Silver			
MARBLE, Slabs white and coloured,	} per piece	1	—
also Jasper, Marble,			
wrought and unwrought			
without bronze work			
for Pillars, &c. &c.			

INSTROMENTEE MOOSICAL.

		Roubla	Kopks
KLAVIKORDEE, Fortopiano e ich podovneé	} s'Kashdich	25	—
s' Flaytameé e bes flayt			
KAMEN.			
s'DAYLANNEE, is Alabastra eé Gips statoéé	} —	—	50
eé sakeya is sobrashennia s'solenoeé			
stooka eé selenago is sobrashennia			
Serdokékee, Onekéé agatéé Chroftaléé Topasee yasmeé e sakeé			
podobnago roda Kamenya bes resheé graneneé eé sleévo-			
vantee v'opravee soloteé e serebrenoe.			
v'Soloteé	s'Kashdo stooka	I	—
Serebrenoe	s'Kashdo stooka	—	25
SERDOLECKEE oneékeé agatéé chroostaléé	} s'Kashdo stooka	—	I
Topazeé yasmeé eé sakeé prostéé			
podobnago roda kamenya graneneé			
eé slevo vaneya			
KAMENYA, ele Pletee Marmorneé Baléé	} s'stooka	I	—
eé suaitneya eé aspid v'daly Taak-			
shay is Marmora Taakavaho			
s'delanoya bes Bronzavaho			
ookrashencya Stolbeé posooda sakeya			
vaysheé			

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
PAINTINGS and PICTURES, of all forts; Engravings on Copper- plates, &c. and all kinds of draw- ings on paper, framed & glazed	per each	—	50
CARPETS, Turkish, also Silk with and without gold, as likewise worsted	per square arshine	2	—
HORSE HARNESS, Turkish of all sorts, with gold, silver, and silk worked	per each	1	—
COLOURS for Miniature Paintings in Shells and Cases, except such as are mentioned in the Tariff, or Book of Rates	per case	—	50
LACE, of White Thread; also of Silk, Blond, White and Black, not wider than half a Verfhok	per arshine	—	10
A Verfhok	ditto	—	25
Above 1 Verfhok and a half	ditto	—	50

POSHLINA

		Roobla	Kopks
KOOPESTERECKEE <i>ele</i> Eſtampee, v. Sa- kago roda Paichatneé <i>ele</i> Reſovalnee na Boomageé, v. Ramach ſa Staklum	} ſo ſtooka	—	50
KOVREE Tooretſkoe kak Shelkoveé, v. ſolo- tom e bes ſolotoe Sherſtannea	} Quadrata naya s'arshina	2	—
KONSHKEE oboreé Tooretſké, v. Sakago roda Sheeteé s'ſolot ſorebrom ee Shelkom	} ſo ſtooka	I	—
KRASKEE, v. Sakea Miniaturneya v' Ra- kovinache e v' Yaſhekam Kromay Tach koe v' Tarifa oſobo Emeno- vance	} s'Yaſhika	—	50
KROOSHAYVA, ee Antolaſheé Balia, Neetenea onea ſhay Shelkovee-e ili Blondée Belia, e Chernia na Sheeray poloo verſhka v' Verſhok	} s'arshina	—	10
s'Verſhok		—	25
Bolea polootora		—	50

		Roubles	Copks
SASHES, Turkish, with Silk and all other forts.	per each	—	25
HANGERS, Turkish Lefvayee, and all other kinds ditto		—	20
RIBBON, Silk of all forts and colours plain and striped Sattin and Velvet.	per Arshine	—	10
Tafetty, or Gro de Tour.	ditto	—	5
HORSES, Geldings of all breed.	each	50	—
COVERLIDS, or Blankets made of Cotton, Callico or India Chintz, the like Turkish worked with Gold and Silver.	per each	5	—
COVERLIDS, of Silk plain, and of different colours embroidered, also worsted and thread with Silk.	.....	5	—
Half ditto.		1	—
Worsted.			50
QUICK SILVER for looking Glasses used.	duty free	—	

		Roobla	Kopks
<i>KOOSHAKEE, Poyasa Tooredskeé Shelkom</i> } <i>s' Kashdabo</i> <i>eé fakea</i>	—	25	
<i>LESVAYEE Tooredskeé sabelneya eé protshee</i> } <i>s' Kashdabo</i>	—	20	
<i>LENTEE, Shelkoveya v fakea odno swaitneya</i> } <i>Gladkea ee s' poloskame togosh swaitoo</i> } <i>s' Arshina</i> <i>atlasneya, e Barchatneya</i>	—	10	
<i>Tastainiya ili Groditoorniya.....</i> } <i>s' Arshina</i>	—	5	
<i>LOSHADEE, Meéranéé v. sach porod.....</i> } <i>s' Kashdabo</i>	50	—	
<i>ODAYALEE, ili Pokrivaleé Boomasb e</i> } <i>v'ebœéchateya Taaksha Indicekoe veboic-</i> <i>keé Nafsevaemœé citsum Delanneya e ne</i> } <i>s' Kashdabo</i> <i>Delenanneya e Takea sha Tooredskee-a e</i> <i>pretom Sheéteya solotom e serebrom</i>	5	—	
<i>ODAYALEE ili pokrivaleé chelkoveya odno</i> } <i>Swaitneya e Gladkea cheéteya e ne</i> } <i>Cheéteya Taaksha sherstaneya e</i> } <i>Neeteneya s'shelkom e bes shelkoo</i> <i>s'shelkabo</i>	5	—	
<i>Poloo Shelkovabo</i>	1	—	
<i>Sherstenabo</i>	—	50	
<i>PODVOTKA, Serkalniya bes Poshlin</i>			

LINEN.

DUTY.

		<i>Roubles | Copks</i>	
CANVAS, white coloured or flowered	} pr. Arshine	—	30
of all sorts, as well of Cotton		—	60
and Thread.		—	80
LINON, kind of Cambric, plain.....	ditto	—	80
CAMBRIC and Lawns, also sheer plain	} ditto	—	50
and flowered.		—	50
HANDKERCHIEFS, fine and	} per doz.	2	50
common, printed.		—	—
CHINA WARE, &c. Japan and other	}	3	—
European Fyance Ware,		—	—
Bowls, Tureens, Dishes with		—	—
Covers, Sauce Boats, Ice ditto		—	—
and Ladles, Candlesticks, Fruit		—	—
Baskets, Vases of all sorts with		—	—
Gold ornamented devices.		—	—
Plain without Gold.		1	—

POLOTNA.

POSHLINA.

		Roobla	Kopks
KANEFASSEE Baleé e swaitnea Gladkea Traffshatea v'sakich rook Boom- ashnea e Neétanea.	}	s' Arshina	— 30
LINON, Glaaké.		s' Arshina	— 60
KAMERTOCH, Batist e Shir Gladkee e Traffhetee.	}	s' Arshina	— 80
PLATKEE, Tonkeea e sakee pechatneya na Polotna Leunom.	}	s' Doshina	2 50
POSUDA, Kitaiskaya yaponskaya e protsha Europeskaya Farfora Shafkee soupoveya Booloneya Terreenee Miskee e polo Miskee bloodee s' Krishkamee sous Terreeneesoufnikee Laidnikee Labandkee e' Kouucheneé swaitnekee Korfsnee dlay Frucktoff e va see v. sakeya e sam podobneya Kroopeya vesechee solotom e shévopiſſo.	}	.....	3 —
Bes soloto e shévopiſſee odnimee swaitamee e bes nich,			1 —

CHINA WARE, &c.

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
SALAD Dishes, Water Basons, Tea Pots,	} per piece	1	—
Jugs, Plates, Dishes, Sauce			
Boats, Tea Pots, Sugar Basons,			
Milk Jugs, of such kind of			
small ware, with Gold and painted devices.			
Without ditto		—	25
EARTHEN Ware, glazed, or common	} each	—	25
Delft goods, under the deno-			
mination of Fyance, of large size.			
Small.	ditto	—	3
Wooden Ware.		Duty free	
CHRYSTAL or Glafs Tumblers, } and Wine Glasses, cut }	per dozen	—	30
Common ditto.	ditto	—	10
Goblets and Sugar Basons.	per each	—	10
Decanters.	ditto	—	15
Salts cut.	per dozen	—	30

POSUDA.

POSHLINA.

		Roobla	Kopks
<i>TAKEYA, sha Farforoveya veschee kak to</i> <i>saladneekkee shaskce poloskatelnaya shaskee</i> <i>chineya e Krozshkee Tarelkee sous botcé</i> <i>chinekee Sacharneetsee e Molosh ne ke</i> <i>e Tomo podobnaya Milkeya veschee</i> <i>kashdo slook s' Solotom e Shevopissea.</i>	}	1	—
<i>A bes nich.</i>		—	25
<i>POSOODA, Gleanennaya Mooravlenaya e</i> <i>Shineniya Fiansovoya delfskia prostaya</i> <i>tessha ne swanea kak e Faforoviya</i> <i>s' Kroopnich vesheé.</i>	} s' Kashdo	—	25
<i>Melkich.</i>	<i>Stooka</i>	—	3
<i>Prostaya, Derevenniya.</i>			<i>bes poshina</i>
<i>CHROOSTALNAYA e steeklanaya stackanéé</i> <i>e roomkéé fleefovancya.</i>	} s' Doozhina	—	30
<i>Prosteya.</i>	<i>s' Doozhina</i>	—	10
<i>Bakaleé e sacharneetzé</i>	<i>s' Stook</i>	—	10
<i>Grafinéé</i>	<i>s' Kashadoba</i>	—	15
<i>Solonkéé fleefovancya</i>	<i>s' Doozhina</i>	—	30

CHRYSTAL OR GLASS.

DUTY.

		<i>Roobles</i>	<i>Copks</i>
Salts Common. per dozen		—	10
All other chrystal ware. per each		—	5
All common Glafs, (except Bottles, } Pints & Flasks) which are prohibited } per 100 pieces		—	50
Bottles of a larger sort. per each		—	25
ENAMELLED Dial Plates			
for Watches, Watch	}	—	1
Hands, &c.			
GLASS Window, in large, } small, and round Panes, also } per bundle of all other descriptions.		—	50
GLASSES, magnifying and burning, &c. per each		—	20
GLASS, Burning Glafs, fet in Gold per each		3	—
Ditto in Silver ditto		—	50
Watch Glaffes per dozen		—	5
And Chrystal Ornaments for Girandoles } and Luftres without } per 1000 pieces		3	—
Bronze Work.			
Thermometers and Barometers per each		—	50

POSHLINA.

	Roobla	Kopks
<i>Prosteya</i> <i>s' Dooshina</i>	—	10
<i>Protchea, sa chroostalneya veshce</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	5
<i>A prostaho Staykla vesheé Kromay Bootelk e</i> } <i>so sta Stook</i>	—	50
<i>stofoff ordinaenich koipréévosit sapreeshietsa</i> }		
<i>s' Bolschichsha bootlee</i> <i>s' Kasfdoeé</i>	—	25
<i>PREEBOR, chassam softoyashee v.</i> }		
<i>zeeferblatach prooshenach</i> } <i>s' Kashdaho Stooka</i>	—	1
<i>kolsay chafs e strelkach.</i>		
<i>OKOLNEETZNEYA v. Kroolach Taaksha</i> }		
<i>bolshea e malea s'sakaho roda e</i> } <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	50
<i>swaneya s'boonta.</i>		
<i>Uvayleechetelneya e safehatelneya</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	20
<i>Vopraveé she solotoe</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	3 —	
<i>Serebrannoeé</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	50
<i>Chasoveya</i> <i>s' Dooshina</i>	—	5
<i>Podveskeé Steklennaya e Chroostalneya</i> }		
<i>best Bronzovi opraveé K'Tane-</i> } <i>s' 1000 stook</i>	3 —	
<i>kadelam Sherandolam e Loostram</i> }		
<i>Termomatré e Baromatré</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	50

DUTY.

		Roubles	Copks
CANES, without Sword Blades, plain or mounted, in Gold and Silver, pre- cious Stones or Pearls of common sort.	 per dozen	1	—
Mounted in Silver		1	—
Ditto in Gold.		3	—
With Precious Stones, &c. &c.		5	—
TOBACCO Pipe Tubes, of all descriptions, plain. }	 per 100 pieces	1	—
SPOUTS, and hand spouts for Engines, cast, per each		—	50
ENGINES, Fire Engines, large, and small, with handles }	 ditto	20	—
Ditto without handles.	ditto	10	—
Ditto with handles.	ditto	10	—
SLIPPERS, Turkish, embroidered with Gold or Silver, also common sort }	per pair	—	10

POSHLINA.

	Roubla	Kopks
<i>TROSTEE</i> ele <i>Palkee</i> odnea tokmo <i>Natooral-</i> <i>neya e Mayoofheya v' Nootreespash-</i> <i>nich Klinoff bes Oprava ele s'op-</i> <i>ravoyen no ne enoyou kak solotoyou</i> } <i>s' Doofhina</i> <i>ele Sorebrannoyen Gladkoy en</i> <i>Taaksha s' Drabotzennimee Ka-</i> <i>menia ele Shemshoohamee Prosteya</i>	I	—
<i>s' Opraveé Selebroe</i>	I	—
<i>Solotoé</i>	3	—
<i>Drabo, Sennemeé Kamencameé</i>	5	—
<i>TROOBKEE</i> <i>Tabashneya, v Sakaho roda</i> } <i>so sta stook</i> <i>bes opraveé</i>	I	—
<i>TROBKEE</i> <i>rootchneya Saleevneya</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	—	50
<i>TROOBKEE, Posharneya s' Rookavamee</i> } <i>s' Kashdaho</i> <i>bolsha e Maleya</i>	20	—
<i>Posharneya bes Rookavoff</i> <i>s' Kashdaho</i>	10	—
<i>s' Rookavoff</i>	10	—
<i>TOOFLEE, Tooretiskeé chetee solotoé e sere-</i> <i>brom Taaksha Cheteé solotom</i> } <i>s' paree</i> <i>e serebrom Taaksha e prostéé</i>	—	10

			Roubles	Copks
CLOCKS, Wall and Table Clocks, with- out Bronze Work, in painted Cases	}	per each	20	—
Wooden Clocks.....		per each	—	50
Plain Watches, in Silver		ditto	5	—
TOBACCO PIPE Tubes of Reed, of all kinds		ditto	—	4
SILK GOODS, Tissue, Zerfaké, Gold and Silver, plain or smooth	}	per Arshine	2	—
DIMKA, (kind of Silk Stuff) White and Black		ditto	—	20
All kinds of Stuffs, Silk and half Silk; also with Worsted, Cotton and Thread, except as mentioned in the Ta- riff	}	ditto	—	30
WOOLLEN AND CAMEL HAIR GOODS.				
Ettamens, ordinary and double, Barragons or Baragans, Caffé and Serge de Rome, Dragget or Bruget; and Tabarets	}	ditto	—	20
CALLIMANCOES and Half Callimancoes		ditto	—	10

POSHLINA.

		Roobla	Köpke
CHASSEE, Steneya Stoloveya Tokmo bes	}		
Bronsovaho na Yashikach Ookrasb-		20	—
eneya			
Chasseé Derevenniya	s' Kashdaho	—	50
Dorooshneya Gladkeya serebrenoe	s' Kashdaho	5	—
CHOOBOOKEE, v' Sakeé	s' Kashdaho	—	4
SHALCOVEYA TOVAREE, Glassetteé e	}		
Serisakeé soloteé e eserebrenné		2	—
Severshannea Gladkea			
DEEMKA, Belia e Chernia	s' Arshina	—	20
v' Sakeé Matereé Shalcoveya epolo Shal-	}		
coveya s' Garoosom Boomagoyou e			
Neatkameé odno swaitneya Glad-			
keya Kromen emenovannich v' Ta-			
rifeé	s' Arshina	—	30
SHERSTENNIYA TOVAREE.			
Etamin Ordinarnoye e dwoenoye Ba-	}		
raken Kafa e Sarshderom draget			
e Tabaret			
KALAMENKA e polo Kalamenka	s' Arshina	—	20
			10

			DUTY.	
			Roubles	Copks
CAMBLETS, and half Camblets of Camels	}	per Arshine		
Hair, and Camel Hair with				
Silk and Cotton, of the middle			—	15
and ordinary kind				
FLANNEL and Felt		ditto	—	10
CAMEL HAIR, knitted Stuff		per each	—	50
TIFFANY and Crape, Woollen and Camel	}	per Arshine		
Hair Griffet Seats, Everlastings,				
and similar Stuffs, Camel Hair			—	20
Cotton and Worsted				
SHALLOONS		ditto	—	10
BOMBAZEEN ..		ditto	—	20
FLAG CLOTH, Camel Hair		ditto	—	10
SPANNEOLETES and Kerfymere, half Cloth		ditto	—	60
CAMEL HAIR Stuffs of all sorts, with	}	ditto		
Thread and Cotton			—	25
SERGE and Plush.		ditto	—	25

ALL other Goods, not mentioned in this Prescript, remain as before expressed in the Tarif, or Book of Rates ; the Duties to be paid Ad Valorem per Rouble.

(Signed)

K'NAS GAGARIN.

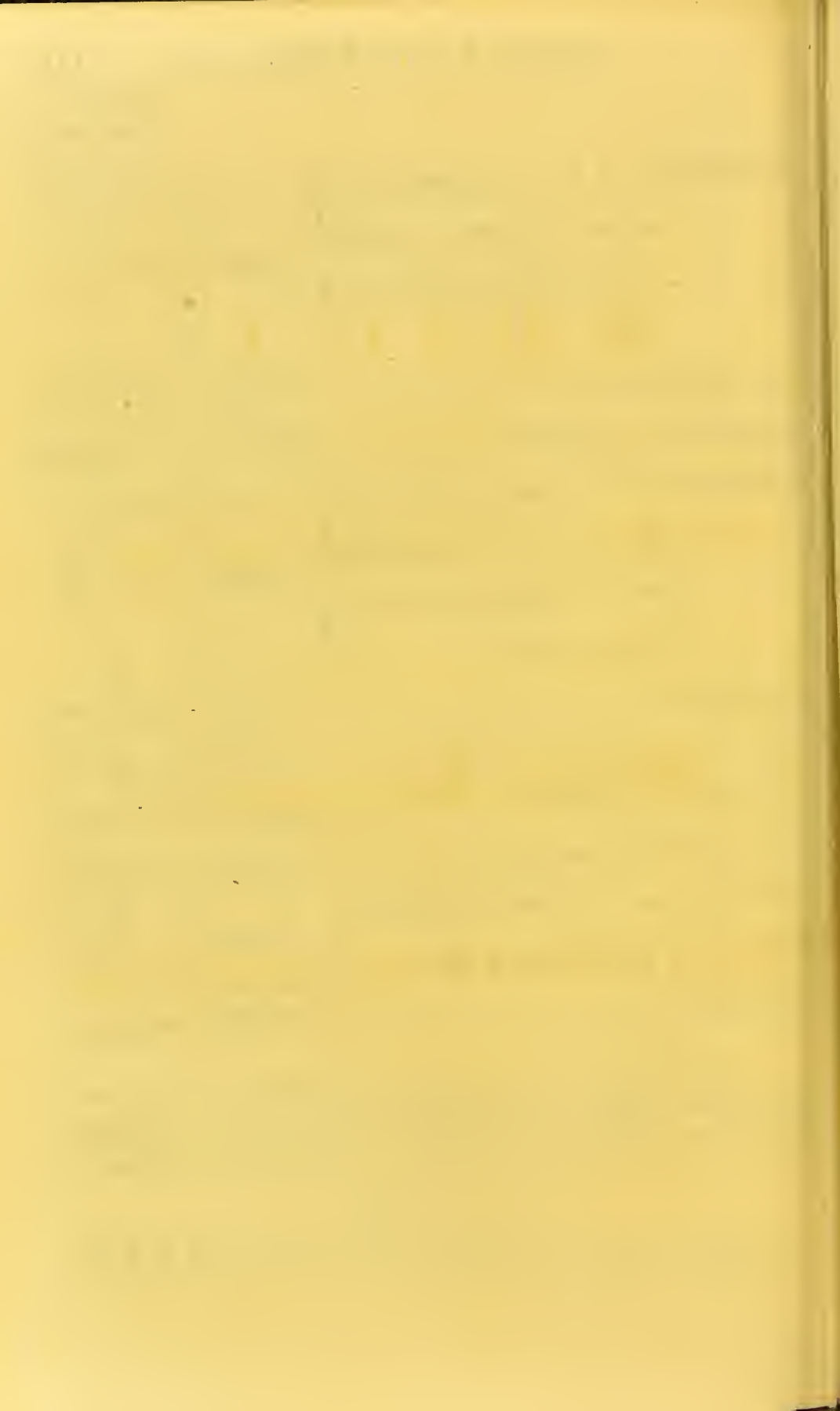
POSHLINA.

		Rooblea	Kopks
KAMLOT, e polo Kamlot Garoosnoeé e Garoosnoec s' Strelkam e bomagoyou Lootshaye fredniya e niskoe do- bratoo	s' Arshina	—	15
FLANNEL e Felb	s' Arshina	—	10
GAROOSNERA Poletneetsee	s' Kashdabo	—	50
FLOR Sherstenniya e Garoosnoeé Griffett fact Everlasting e Tom podobneya Matarée Garoosneya bomagoyou e Shersteniya Stoftzeé	s' Arshina	—	20
STAMED	s' Arshina	—	10
BOMBA	s' Arshina	—	20
GAROOSNOEE Flagtuch	s' Arshina	—	10
SPANELET Kafimeer e polo suchna	s' Arshina	—	60
V'SAKEA Materce Sherstenniya e Garoosneya s'neetkame e bomashnoyou	s' Arshina	—	25
SARSHAW e Trip	s' Arshina	—	25

PROTSHESHA Tovaree kak naemenovannee v Tarifa tak e emenovannea v'anom no s'dayfne v' Kloochennee po navodobnostee obleashennea poshlenoyou s' Veshce astayoutsa na preshnem poloshennee po otfenkee s' Roobla.

(Na padlenoe podpeefal)

K'NAS GAGARIN.



EDICT

RESERVING

FLEMS AND RAVENDUCKS

FOR THE USE OF THE

Russian Government,

AND

PROHIBITING CRASH.

EDICT.

To all Officers of His Imperial Majesty's Customs on the
Frontiers, &c. &c.

THE following Goods are to be reserved for the Use of Government
in the undermentioned Proportion :

FLEMS or Sheeting, of the price of 27 Copeeks, per	}	$\frac{1}{10}$ th part
Arshine		
RAVENDUCKS, at the price of 20 Copeeks, per	}	$\frac{1}{20}$ th part
Arshine		

N. B. If the quality of the Sheeting or Flems is not
according to the patterns delivered at the Custom-House
from the Manufacturer, then the Goods are permitted
to be exported, and in such case the exporter to pay for

FLEMS, or Sheeting 45 Copeeks per Arshine	$\frac{1}{10}$ th part
RAVENDUCKS, of 27 Copeeks per Arshine	$\frac{1}{20}$ th part

CRASH,

Is entirely prohibited being exported, except such as is used for
Wrappers, on manufactured Goods.

N. B. The above Orders and Regulations were issued after the preceding Edict of His
Imperial Majesty, Paul-I, of December 7, 1799.

U K A S.

Vishee dabee ro Sech Tamoshniach ee Sostovach.

OODERSHEVAT ot Pokoopshikoff ot pooskaimoee.

FLAMSHAHO Polotna $\frac{1}{10}$ th shast Kooskoff Sennoyou po
27 Kopeeks, Arshina

ARAVENDOOKEE, $\frac{1}{20}$ th shast Kooskoff Sennoyou po
20 Kopeeks, Arshina

A Yesheleé da dobrotá protevoo obraštchoff Kotoreé Fabri-
cantam, v Tomosbno daneé neboodut Taak veé Takom
Stootshaya possvoleeteé we Shooshea Kraee ot pooskat no
ot pooskatel dolshen platit,

SA $\frac{1}{10}$ th shast Kooskoff Flamskaho Polotna, po 45 Kopeek Arshina

$\frac{1}{20}$ th shast Koosloff Ravendooke po 27 Kopeeks Arshina

CREASCH,

Ot pooskat we Shooshe Kraee Sofsem Saprayshen tolko sto potrebnó Boodet dlia
obverkoo manufaĉtoorneé Tovaroff.

SHIPPLING SEASONS,

AT THE FOLLOWING PORTS IN

Russia.

BEGINS

At Revel in the Month of February or March.	
Riga.....ditto....March or April	
Pernau.....ditto....February or April	
Arenburgh.....ditto....February or March	
Hapsal ditto....February or March	
Baltic Port ditto....February or March	
Narva..... ditto.....April	
Cronstadt and St. Peterburgh } ditto.....April	
Wyburgh.....ditto.....April	
Fredericksham .. ditto.....April	
Archangel ditto.....May	

CLOSES

At Revel in the Month of November or December.	
Riga October or November	
Pernau November or December	
Arenburgh November or December	
Hapsal November or December	
Baltic Port November or December	
Narva October or November	
Cronstadt and St. Peterburgh } October or November	
Wyburgh October or November	
Fredericksham October or November	
Archangel September or October.	

D U T I E S

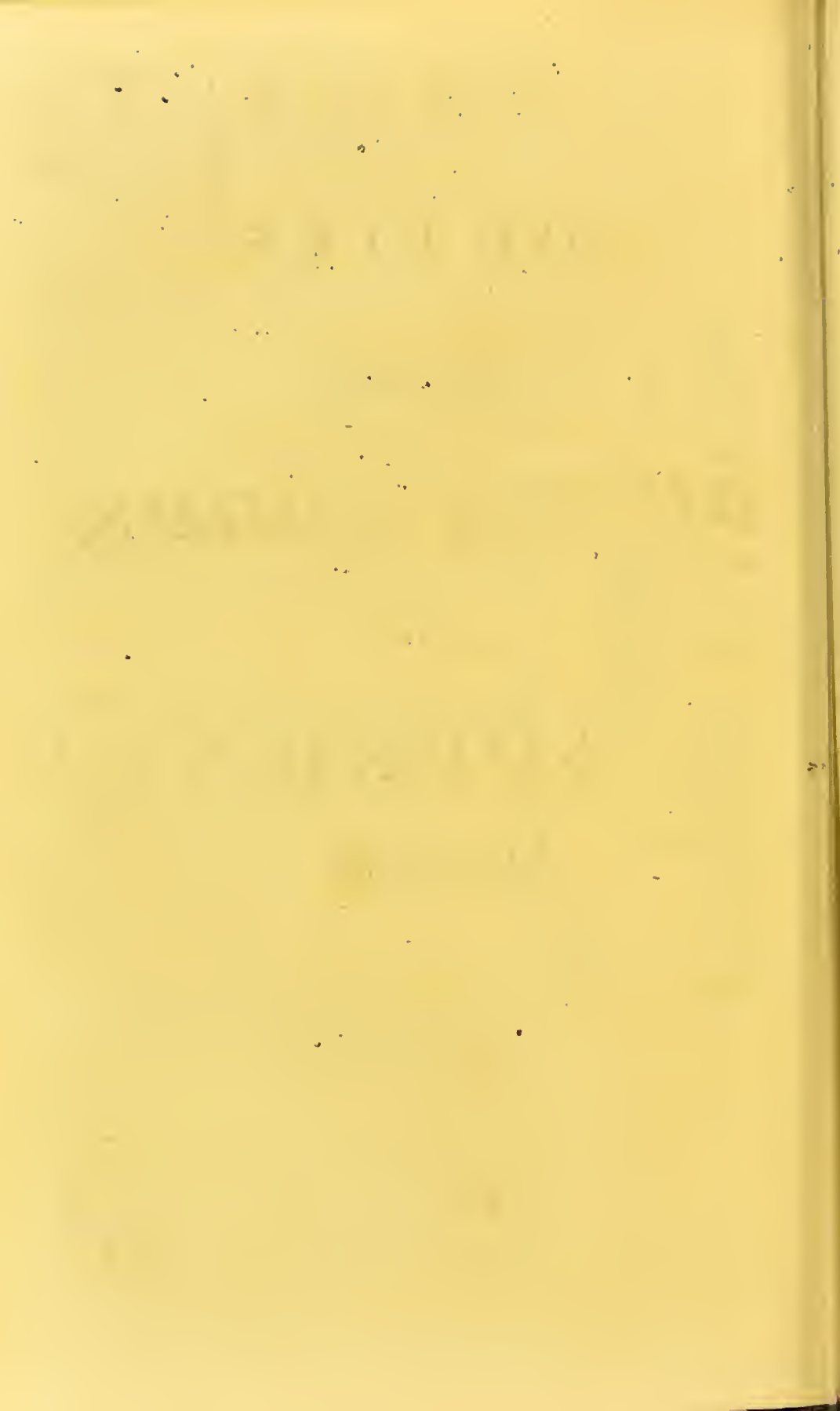
PAYABLE ON

R U S S I A G O O D S,

AT THE

S O U N D,

ELSINORE.



DUTIES

PAYABLE AT THE

S O U N D,

ELSINORE.

IN the Year 1687, His Majesty the King of Denmark, issued a Placard according to the following Fees, to be paid at the Söund:

	Rix Dollar			
TO the Director of the Custom House	$\frac{1}{2}$			
	Laden		In Ball,	
	Dol.	St.	Dol.	St.
By another Placard in 1701.				
Light money for ships and cargoes, in crowns	5	13	2	25
Pafs, seal writing money, and fees	2	12	2	12
Guardships, both ways, 4 stivers each time				
British poor upwards of 24 stivers				
Commiffion	—	24	—	24

Add 3 stivers on each Rix Dollar, to make it current money; and observe, that on this, and all the following duties, 41 Stivers make the Rixdollar.

N. B. All masters are allowed 4 per cent. out of the duties paid on their cargoes, both upwards and downwards.

*Duties payable at the Sound on such
Russia Goods as are commonly
brought to England.*

	Rix Dol.	Stivers
A.		
ANISEED, the 100-lb.	—	9
ANCHORS and Locks, the Schocks of 60	1	—
ASHES, Weed, the last of 12 Barrels, or 12 Schipponts	—	12
—— Pot, ditto ditto ditto ..	1	—
B.		
BALKS, great, of Oak, the piece	—	3
—— Fir, 4 ditto	—	6
—— Small ditto, 20 ditto	—	13
BOOKS, printed, the 100-lb. valued at 36 Rixdollars	—	18
BRASS, or Brafs Wire, the Schippont	—	24
—— Wrought, the 100-lb. valued at 36 Rixdollars	—	18
BRISTLES, the Schippont, valued at ditto.....	—	18
C.		
CABLE, Cordage, or Cable Yarn, the Schippont	—	6
COPPER, the Schippont	—	24
—— Wrought, the 100-lb. valued at 32 Rixdollars	—	6

	Rix Dol.	Stivers
CORN, Barley, the Laft of 20 Barrels	—	22
— Beans, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, the Laft of 12 Barrels	—	18
— Malt, the Laft of 20 Barrels	—	12
— Rye, ditto ditto	—	10
— Wheat, ditto ditto	1	2
CARRAWAY Seed, the 100 lb.	—	9
CAVIAR, the Schippont, valued at 36 Rix Dollars....	—	9
D.		
DEALS, of Oak or Fir, above 20 feet the fchock....	1	—
— Common 10 to 14 feet, the 1000	—	36
DIAPER, or Drillings, the 20 pieces	—	30
DAMASK, Linen, the 4 pieces .. .	—	10
F.		
FEATHERS, coarfe, the Schippont	—	6
FLAX, dressed the Schippont	—	36
— Undressed, as fine, clean, narva Mauren- burgh, Heilen, Elsmish, Podolick, Rakitfer, and Paternofter, the 4 Schip- ponti	1	—

	Rix Dol.	Stivers
FLAX, Coarse, half clean, Farken, Raffén, Courland, Prussia, Raftets Me- mels, Maurenburgh, the 6 Schip- ponti	1	—
——— Tow, the 5 Schipponti	—	18
FLOUR, of Wheat the 200 lb.	—	9
——— Barley, or Rye, the last of 12 barrels	—	12
G.		
GLOVES, Prussia, or Couland, the 250 pair	—	9
——— Leather, the dozen, value 2 Rix Dollars	1	—
H.		
HONEY, the hoghead	—	7½
HAIR, Camels, or Coneys, the 50 lb.	—	30
HEMP, the Schippont	—	8
——— Tow, the 10 Schipponti	—	36
HIDES, Elks, Harts, Bucks, or Russia, the decker	—	9
——— Salted, Elks, Harts, Bucks, or Russia, the decker	—	6
——— Dry, Elks, Harts, Bucks, or Russia, the 5 deckers	—	18
——— Russia, the Schippont	—	36
HANDSPIKES, the 500	—	8

	Rix Dol.	Stivers
M.		
MASTS, 15 Palm, and upwards the piece	—	24
— Small	—	1
— For Boats the schock	1	24
MATS, from St. Petersburg the 1000	—	15
MOHAIR, the 50 lb.	—	30
N.		
NAILS, tree nails for ships, the 40,000	—	36
O.		
OARS, great the schock	—	12
— Small the schock	—	8
OIL, Rope, Linfeed, Hemp, the last of 8 aulns	—	36
— Train, the last of 8 Hogfheads or Barrels	—	36
P.		
PITCH, great Band or Barrels	—	18
— Small	—	9
R.		
ROSIN, the Schippont	—	6
RHUBARB, the 25 lb.	—	9
S.		
SALT PETRE, the Schippont	—	6
SPARS, great, the 25 pieces	—	36

DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE SOUND.

125

	Rix Dol.	Stivers
SPARS, Small, 1000	—	16
SAIL CLOTH, the 8 pieces	—	30
SOAP, white, the 100 lb.	—	9
—— Green, the last 12 Barrels	—	36
SKINS, Bever, the 5 Deckers	—	24
—— Otter, the piece	—	6
—— Ruffia, dry. Wolf and Fox, the 5 Deckers	—	18
—— Goat, the 20 Deckers	—	36
—— Calf, the 10 ditto	—	12
—— Cat, and Sheep, the 500 pieces	—	18
—— Black Rabbits, or Lamb, the 1000 pieces	—	18
—— Grey Rabbits, or Kid, the 2000	—	18
—— Martens, the 40	—	30
—— Hare, the bale, valued at 72 Rix Dollars	—	36
STAVES, Pipe, Hogthead and Barrel, the } great hundred, of 48 Schocks. }	—	30
STONES, Poland, the 1000 feet of 500 Ells.	—	30
T.		
TALLOW, the Schippont	—	6
TAR, great band, the last of 12 Barrels	—	18
TERRAS, the last 6 Schipponts or 12 Barrels	—	36
TOBACCO, the 1000 lb.	—	9

	<i>Rix Dol.</i>	<i>Stivers</i>
WAX, the Schippont	—	36
WIRE, Iron, or Brass, the Schippont	—	24
—— Steel, the 100 lb.	—	24
WOOD, Shovels, the 10 Schocks	—	9
—— Dishes, or Trays, the 5 Schocks	—	9
—— Plates, the 5 Schocks	—	9
—— Nails, the 20,000	—	18
WAINSCOT Boards, the Schock	—	24

N. B. A Schock is 60 Pieces
 A Schippont — 400 lb.
 A Last of Wheat — 10 Quarters & $\frac{1}{2}$
 A Decker — 10 Pieces
 A Band — a Cask
 A Rix Dollar — 48 Stivers.

*** The Exchange on London is per pound sterling from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 Rix Dollars, Danish, more or less.

D I R E C T I O N S,

THAT WILL BE FOUND USEFUL TO

MASTERS OF VESSELS, PASSENGERS, &c. &c.

On their Arrival at, or Departure from,

ANY OF THE PORTS OF

RUSSIA.



DIRECTIONS,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

MASTERS OF VESSELS, PASSENGERS, &c. &c.

ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT, OR DEPARTURE FROM,

ANY OF THE PORTS OF

R U S S I A.

MASTERS of vessels, when they arrive in sight of the Guardships, which are placed at CRONSTADT, REVAL, &c. &c. are to hoist their Colours, and bring too, for the Purpose of the Guardship sending her Boat on Board, to make the necessary Enquiries, particularly whether the Merchantman has any Gunpowder on Board, and in case there is, the same will be removed on Board the Guardship, and there kept until the departure of the Merchantship, when it will be restored; but if *concealed* and afterward discovered; subject to very *heavy* penalties.

A Custom House vessel, which is always stationed close to the Guardship, then sends her Boat, and places an Officer on Board, where he continues until the Vessel reaches Cronstadt Mole, first putting Seals on the passengers Trunks, &c. &c. in which State they remain until sent to the Custom House at ST. PETERSBURGH, and there examined; which may be ten Days or a Fortnight first.

AS soon as vessels come to anchor at Cronstadt Mole, Captains are to go immediately to their Agent, and make a proper Report of their Cargoes, Ship's Crew, Names, and Number of Passengers, &c. and in their Manifest to specify every Thing on Board: Likewise on their Departure, Passports, particularizing their Cargoes, &c. will be required by the proper Officers at the *Custom House* and *Admiralty*.

PASSENGERS must produce their Passports to the Governor, or Commanding Officer, before they are permitted to leave Cronstadt, or any other Port in Russia they may arrive at: when they come to St. Petersburg, to go immediately to the General Police Master, produce their Pass, and shew him to whom they are recommended, their Business, &c. &c.

TRAVELLERS by Sea and Land are neither to arrive or depart without Passports; otherwise liable to detention, until the proper Officers are satisfied.

FIRST, Previous to departure, the Laws of *RUSSIA* require Persons of all Descriptions, to cause an Advertisement to be inserted in the public News-papers three times, in the Russian and German Languages, expressive of their Intention to depart the Country, their Profession, &c. agreeable to a Form prescribed; in order that all Persons having Claims may make them, and be satisfied before the Advertiser departs.

SECOND, A Memorial from the Ambassador or Consuls for the Country to which such Person belongs, must also be produced to the General Police Officer, who upon being satisfied therewith will grant him a Government Passport, if to Travel by Land; but if by Sea, the

same *Memorial* will be required with the *Government Pass* ; as likewise one from the Admiralty, stating the number of days he or they are afterwards permitted to continue in the Metropolis, or elsewhere, &c. But if detained by sickness or any other unavoidable cause beyond the limited time, then Application must be again made, stating such cause, to the respective officers, and a fresh Passport will be granted.



OBSERVATIONS.

IN offering his observations upon the Commerce between Great Britain and Russia, the Author means not to enter into a wide field of remark, but to confine himself to such limits as come within his own knowledge and experience as a Merchant. His motive for undertaking this work arose only from a wish to render it servicable, as a Book of Commerce, upon a plan which he believes was never before submitted to the public; and for the correctness of the various statements of the Russia Products, as well as his endeavours to familiarise the Language to the English ear, he hopes to have credit.

The advantage resulting from a sincere, solid, and he trusts a permanent connection between the two Countries, is best manifested by the extent of the Commerce, which has been carried on, without interruption, for an almost unexampled length of time; the cement of union in Trade

is mutual advantage: May the cement between England and Russia daily strengthen, and their intercourse increase, is the Authors fervent wish !

In stating that two-thirds of the Commerce of Russia, is with England, he trusts he will be found fully warranted in the observation; a striking proof of the confidence entertained in the superior advantages of *our* Traffic, and the honour with which our engagements are fulfilled. Great as the Russian Empire is, and wonderful as her conquests have been in territory, her riches in produce are unfathomable, and her trade capable of an extension beyond human foresight to describe; were instances wanting to establish this fact, many might be adduced, though none have appeared to me, more striking or satisfactory than what I have met with, in a candid and ingenious publication, by Mr. ANTHONY BROUGH, in the year 1789, a gentleman well known, and highly respected in the Mercantile world, entitled, "*A View of the Importance of the Trade, between Great Britain and Russia,*" a work from which both instruction and pleasure may be derived.

If the Author, in the preceding pages has given a clear and comprehensive view of the *Russian* Trade with England, so as to operate as a stimulus to an active and increasing Commerce, and bind the connection still stronger, he will

feel himself amply gratified : His motive was to serve the cause in which he is engaged, and if success attends his endeavours, he desires no better recompence, he wishes for no greater approbation.

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